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Konoye Backed at Tokyo; Italian Fliers on Mark; Mexico for One America

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 13, 1940

Konoye Asked to Resume Tokyo Premiership

TOKYO (AP)—The Minister of War, Gen. Shunroku Hata, appealed today to Prince Fumimaro Konoye to resume the Premiership of Japan as the deadline neared for the week-end government crisis.

The Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, was expected to announce his decision to resign at an extraordinary Cabinet session Jan. 14, and all Ministers were expected to go out with him. General Hata said he made his appeal to Prince Konoye, former Premier and now President of the Privy Council, in behalf of the Army.

Italian Fliers to Try for Nonstop Record

ROME (AP)—Preparations were completed for an Italian attempt to break the world's airplane nonstop distance record with a flight from Rome to Patagonia, Argentina. It is scheduled to start at dawn tomorrow with Col. Angelo Tondi in command in a trimotored monoplane.

Six British fliers in two planes made a flight of 7,162 miles from Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, to Darwin, Australia, Nov. 5-7, 1938.

Mexican President Pictures United Americas

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Monroe Doctrine, President Cardenas said at a press conference Jan. 13, "has ceased to exist with those characteristics with which it formerly was known," being replaced by principles of mutual consultation and nonintervention among the American nations.

He said that as a result of the Buenos Aires conference of 1936 and the Panama neutrality conference of 1939, all nations of America now held an obligation "to share, as a common thing, the threats and dangers which any of them can suffer."

Revolt in Ecuador Suppressed by Army

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (AP)—Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, former President of Ecuador, was a prisoner aboard the naval training ship Alfaro today, after his unsuccessful revolt against the Government in the wake of his defeat in the Jan. 11 presidential election.

A group of Army sergeants and soldiers suppressed the uprising which followed the announcement yesterday that Carlos Arroyo Del Rio had been elected President. Aviation officers and about 200 civilians were involved.

Stamps Pay 31 P. C. of Liechtenstein's Costs

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (AP)—The Principality of Liechtenstein obtained 31 per cent of its revenue last year from the sale of postage stamps to collectors throughout the world.

The 1939 accounts show that Liechtenstein, which has an area of only 65 square miles and about 10,000 population, had a revenue of 2,099,300 Swiss francs (about $477,113).

Defense Costs Boost Norwegian Budget

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Norway's Cabinet asked Parliament today for 200,000,000 kroner (about $46,000,000) for defense, making the Norwegian budget of 826,000,000 kroner (about $190,000,000) the largest in history.

The Cabinet proposed sharp increases in the income tax for this and subsequent years. Reports indicated the maintenance of neutrality guards cost 5,000,000 crowns (about $1,150,000) monthly.

Byrd Ready to Unload Snow Cruiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd reported to the Navy yesterday that his Antarctic expedition flagship North Star had reached the Bay of Whales base in the Antarctic.

Difficulties were met in attempts to unload the huge snow cruiser to be used in exploration. Admiral Byrd reported usually accessible harbors were filled with ice. Finally, "an excellent" stretch of ice suitable for launching the huge vehicle was located at Kainan Bay and preparations were made for unloading.

Martin Denies Rumor of Aid by Ford

WASHINGTON (AP)—Publication of an affidavit quoting Homer Martin, President of the American Federation of Labor automobile union, as saying that "Ford" had promised him "financial help" brought a vigorous denial from Mr. Martin today.

The affidavit came to light yesterday in a House Committee's investigation of the Labor Relations Board. Edmund M. Toland, Committee counsel, said it had been placed in the Board's files after hearings had been conducted in a Labor Board case brought at St. Louis by the United Automobile Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) against the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers (A. F. of L.). The case, which is still pending, involved charges of interference, with the C. I. O. union's bargaining rights.

Connecticut Drive for Jobs Finds Places for 35,000 Men

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13—Jobs for 35,000 persons have been found in Connecticut industry during the past few months, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin disclosed here today. The Governor attributes a large portion of this employment to the co-operative effort of the State's business leaders in an intensive job-giving campaign.

The drive has many facets, but one of the most interesting parts of Connecticut's answer to the national problem of getting people off relief rolls and back into private jobs may be observed any night after 11 if you stop by the State Trade School, just in back of the State House here.

It's a whirring, bustling school in which old hands of Hartford's biggest industries are carefully teaching young fellows, and some not so young, the fine art of machine work.

After 200 hours of this training the men—now numbering 25 a week—are sent out to jobs as expert upholders of Connecticut's fine tradition of quality tool work.

If you walk through the humming shop with Governor Baldwin and Carl A. Gray, who heads the State Commission of business leaders named by the Governor to cooperate in finding employment, you will get a first hand, vivid glimpse behind those impersonal graphs and figures about unemployment, so prevalent these past locust years.

Men Are Much in Earnest

Stop by the lathe, for instance of Robert Palozie, to whom you are introduced by Loomis R. Weston, Supervisor of the school.

"How old are you?" asks Governor Baldwin.

Robert replies that he is 19.

"A depression baby," Governor Baldwin points out to you. "He was only 9 when the market crash came, only 12 when the Bank Holiday hit us, still in school through most of the hard times. He's like a lot of the boys in this room in that he probably doesn't even remember what it was like when we had real prosperity."

"Did you go through high school?" interposes Mr. Gray.

"Two years," Robert replies.

"Why did you quit?"

"Didn't like it," Robert replies, concentrating on the bit of bright steel in the lathe.

"Did you have anything like this

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More Snow, Rain Due for Week End

Weather prospects for the week end, as predicted by Mark T. Nesmith, meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, today are:

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; light rain or snow Sunday night; little change in temperature. Lowest temperature in the thirties at night.

New England—Cloudy tonight and Sunday; snow in the interior, and light rain or snow on the coast; not much change in temperature.

Head of WPA Sees Drop In Jobless Rolls

Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, speaking at a breakfast for WPA executives held in the Copley-Plaza this morning, forecast a reduction of unemployment rolls within the next 10 years to 1929's low mark of 2,000,000.

Such a reduction, he said, would be brought about in part by redistribution of work opportunity and by the retirement of those becoming eligible for Federal benefits offered under social security legislation.

Transition Measure

The WPA, Colonel Harrington declared, is a transition measure, but one which is definitely needed.

"It cannot take the place, however," he asserted, "of planning or thinking ahead toward a revision of our economy and a redistribution of work opportunities—which this country is able to afford."

The unemployment situation, the Commissioner said, is "America's problem No. 1—which, however, can be solved. But if I am expected to say how, I must frankly admit I am stymied. I find that solutions come most frequently from those who know almost nothing about it.

"This problem will be solved—but in the American way, by debate, by votes and by legislative machinery. We are not going to adopt the means used in Russia, Germany or Italy of putting men to work, but we will solve the problem by maintaining the basic framework of the present government.

WPA's Contribution

"The WPA is making a most practical contribution to the solution in putting 2,500,000 to work on useful projects."

This was Colonel Harrington's first visit to Boston since the 1938 hurricane, when he came to New England as Chief Engineer of the WPA.

Sitting down to the breakfast of pork chops, served to the music of a local WPA orchestra, were Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Commander of the First Corps Area; Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District; the Mayors of Chelsea and Quincy; WPA Administrators of each of the New England States, and John J. McDonough, Regional WPA Director.

Way Is Opened To Settling Of Truck Dispute

Drivers and operators reach truce pending further negotiation—Compromise expected.

Brighter prospects of an amicable settlement between Greater Boston's 5,200 truck drivers and their employers appeared today as representatives of both sides went into a fresh huddle with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House.

Meanwhile, upon being advised of the "truce" between union and operator officials the Eastern Steamship Lines called off its order of suspending service to New York, Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, N. B. Last night William K. Irving, Vice-President of the Lines, said the cessation of truck operations in Boston had forced temporary suspension of sailings because of the inability to clear the terminals of inbound freight. Early today the freight congestion at the Eastern Steamship terminal was being relieved.

Resumption of negotiations between union and operator officials came as a result of last night's meeting where a four-point pact, drawn up by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Conciliation Board, was accepted by both sides.

Opens Way to Peace

By acceptance of this pact the union and the operators agreed to end the 48-hour "holiday" which has tied up the trucking industry in Boston to such a point that freight was beginning to pile up at the various terminals.

The pact, according to General Cole, was as follows:

1. Employees agree to resume operations; men go back to work commencing last night.
2. No strike or lockout while reasonable progress of negotiations are being made.
3. Each side to give the other 24 hours' notice prior to stopping of negotiations.
4. Both parties to resume negotiations Saturday (today) at 10:30 before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

This agreement became effective at 8 p. m. last night and shortly thereafter heavily loaded trucks began to rumble over Boston's streets.

Foods Not Affected

About 90 per cent of the 5,300 union drivers and helpers have been idle during the past two days, John M. Sullivan, President of Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, declared.

Foodstuffs were moved by express companies whose drivers belong to another union and were not affected by the "holiday." Oil, coal, and wood trucks moved without interruption as their drivers and helpers also are members of other unions.

At the fish pier, where Friday is one of the busiest days, trucking was far below normal. Many of the union drivers, it was reported, hired their own trucks and did a lucrative business.

Spokesman for the drivers and the employers declined to discuss

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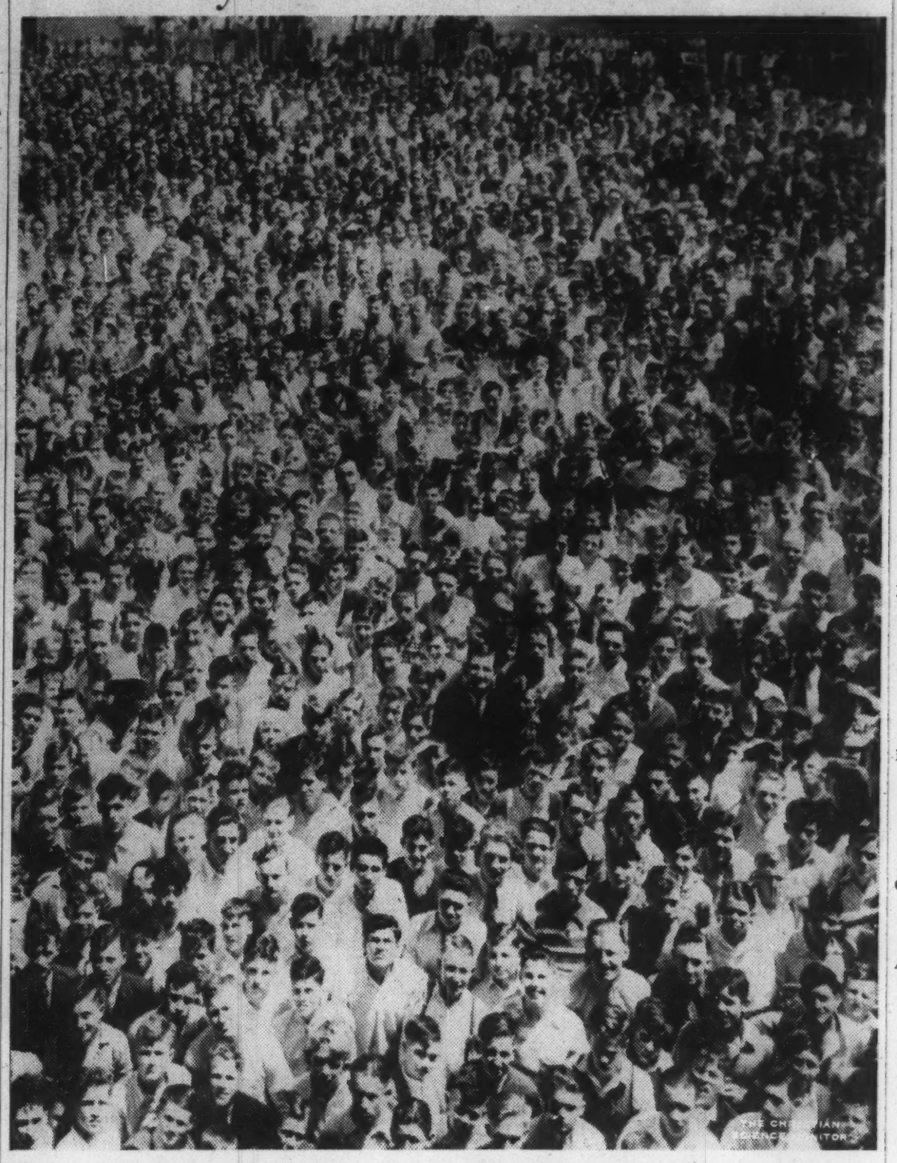
Symbolize American Youth



Keystone

Their Capabilities and Their Problems Under Analysis

Religious Needs of Children Put on Washington Agenda

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Though religion is being increasingly recognized as a mainstay to democracy, only one half of the children and youth of America are receiving any formal religious instruction.

How that condition can be remedied and the traditional separation of Church and State still maintained is to be a main topic of discussion at the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, to meet here Jan. 18 to 20, under the auspices of the United States Children's Bureau. The report on religion and children in a democracy is one of 11 covering various fields of child welfare, ready for the conference.

Teaching religion to the youth of the land is termed an "unsolved problem" in the conference report which quotes the International Council of Religious Education as estimating that 16,000,000 out of the 30,000,000 children between the ages of five and 17 in the United States, receive no form of religious instruction.

"Whatever else we may help the child to achieve in the fulfillment of his needs, we have not met his greatest need until we have helped him build a practical philosophy of life," the conference is told.

Critical Analysis Needed

"From the historic as well as the civic point of view, the exclusion of religious teaching from the public schools solved, at least temporarily, one phase of the problem of the education of the American child," says the report.

"But," it adds, "it has left us with another phase of the problem still unsolved. The problem which our generation faces is how to utilize the resources of religion in meeting the needs of children without in any way violating freedom of conscience or the principle of the separation of Church and State."

"A satisfactory solution," says the report, "will require a critical analysis of the problem in the light of more than a century of experience and a careful weighing of alternatives. It may require the development of new approaches and exploration of new patterns not to be found in our educational tradition."

Church and State Separation

The report reaffirms the "principle of American democracy which leaves the Church and State each independent in its own sphere," but also notes, "historically it was never intended that the separation of Church and State

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Finn Refugees Find a Friend In Nansen-Aid

NEW YORK (AP)—Nansen-Aid Stations, flying the red, white and blue flag of Norway, are rising again—this time on the war-ravaged Karelian Isthmus of Finland.

It is the third time in the past two years that this service for homeless refugees has been revived, perpetuating an organization founded by a man who gained world-wide fame a half century ago as an Arctic explorer.

Behind it is the story of a son's devotion to his father, and of personal sacrifices by both of them to aid the mounting rolls of victims of wars, famines, and politics.

Odd Nansen, son of the explorer, Fridtjof Nansen, has come to America to join forces with Herbert Hoover in raising funds for the aid of Finland.

In Austria, in Czechoslovakia and now to aid homeless Finns, the son of the explorer has turned from his career as an architect to direct activities of the "Nansen-Hjelp," as his organization is known in Norwegian.

Mr. Nansen studied three years in America, and now is architect of a new airport for Oslo, Norway's Capital.

Even the Nobel Peace Prize money won by the elder Nansen went into "Nansen-Hjelp."

More than 2,000,000 persons "without a country" are able today to pass the ever-tightening customs barriers of many nations because they carry a passport bearing the name and picture of Nansen. Five years before his passing, the elder Nansen saw this memorial to his name inaugurated by the League of Nations.

Intimate Message from Washington

Italy Is Due for Pat on the Back by the U. S., Not That Its Shirts Have Changed Color, but for Cooling the Nazi Axis

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Another of the Administration's "measures short of war" is in prospect—Italy being the nation on the receiving end, this time. These measures, it will be recalled, were designed by the President to assist the European democracies and to restrain aggression. Hence the importance of the fact that Italy will be the beneficiary, not the victim, on this occasion. The United States is expected soon to make a gesture of thanks to Italy for the cooling of the late Axis, and of encouragement to the Italian Government to continue on this tentative path.

The countervailing duty on Italian imports will in all probability soon be lifted.

It was only last summer that the Treasury, with the clearance of the State Department, imposed this heavy penalty on Italian trade. It had been officially determined that subsidies were coming into the hands of Italian exporters, directly or indirectly, from the Italian Government. The American law in such a case calls for reprisals, and the countervailing duties were added to the already high tariff wall amid protestation from the State Department that nothing political was involved.

No One Was Fooled

No one, least of all the Italian Government, was fooled. The United States patently was pressing hard on Italy's most vulnerable and sensitive spot—its foreign trade position—as a sign of disapproval and of warning against the then tightening alliance between Italy and an aggressive power. And by the same token, the waiving of the countervailing duty now will amount to a recognition on the part of the United States that Italy—from the Roosevelt point of view—has begun to come to its senses and is on the way back toward a neutrality less hostile to the Allies.

Washington, as a matter of fact, considers itself to be an old hand at the business of axis-breaking. On the eve of the war, the President's appeal directly to the King of Italy to intervene on behalf of peace was nothing more than an effort along this line. Since then, it has become known that the Royal influence, linked as it was to the army leaders and the Vatican, was of decisive importance in causing Premier Mussolini to overthrow the strong pro-Axis elements in the Italian Fascist Party. Since then, also, the United States has held out the prospect of better tariff and trade relations if the trend away from Berlin continued.

Both countries are opposed to the spread of the war. Both are beset by the many common problems of neutrality. Both consider Soviet Russia to be their most immediately threatening and dangerous antagonist, though the extent of the Red threat of aggression remains to be determined by the fortunes of the Finnish war. Both are profiting, as much as anyone can profit, despite the many dislocations of wartime, from their neutral positions.

Shirts of a Different Color

This is not to say that the State Department and Fascism have much or anything in common as far as political principles go. Nor do the officials here delude themselves that Italy has renounced all its bright dreams of expansion. It simply is a fact that a war is on and allies are allies, whatever the color of their shirts. Time enough to deal with the Mediterranean problem when the problems of Poland and Finland are met.

So it is that the Italian Line is one of the few neutral passenger lines left plying the Atlantic from New York, and the George Washington and the Manhattan, twin prides of the American merchant marine, are now on schedule runs to Naples. So it is that Myron Taylor goes as the President's personal envoy to the Vatican. So it is that most talk of a mediated peace includes these two neutrals as pivotal factors, for the neutrals, as frequently it is being said nowadays, may hold the key to the war as well as to the peace that follows. The prospective lifting of the countervailing duty is but a link in a long chain of policy.

Saville R. Davis

President and Congress Split On Question of Aid to Finland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The question of United States aid to Finland is being tossed back and forth between President Roosevelt and Congress.

The President has recommended that Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress get together and agree on a program of assistance, Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, insists it is the function of the Executive to draw up such a program.

Even the leader of the President's own Party, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, says Mr. Roosevelt would know best what sort of a program would fit into United States foreign policy.

President Roosevelt explained yesterday that he considered an agreement between Party leaders on Capitol Hill the first step in Finnish aid in order to forestall any possibility of the question becoming involved in partisan debate.

Promising that any such proposal would be considered "without regard to Party lines," Senator McNary nevertheless insisted that the initiative come from the President. "He has all the agencies best fitted to deal with this question," he declared.

Present confusion in the situation arises chiefly over the uncertainty as to the proper extent of aid to be offered. Proposals to make large loans to Finland for the purchase of arms and war materials in the United States, it was predicted, would cause numerous legislators to raise the question of American neutrality.

The question has also arisen whether the United States, by lending money to Finland, might not obligate itself to extend similar aid to other nations that have been victims of aggression.

Finnish aid bills already pending in Congress provide for a $60,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, suspension of the Finnish debt, Export-Import Bank loans and sale of rifles below cost.

Germans Face New Burdens In War Costs

Rumania and Yugoslavia confer — Balkan peace efforts intensified on all sides.

The Balkans were full of rumors as King Carol of Rumania returned to Bucharest from a secret conference with Yugoslavia's Chief Regent, Prince Paul. The two heads of states met at Vrsac, near the frontier, together with Crown Prince Michael and the Yugoslav Premier, Dragisha Cvetkovitch. The talks were linked with the recently reported agreement between Italy and Hungary and with reported diplomatic moves by Turkey in the direction of Bulgaria.

Fighting in Finland gave evidence of a shift in fronts to the far north Salla sector as troops of both sides were reported massing. Renewed large-scale Russian bombing raids in Southern Finland were reported, many cities being attacked and communication lines destroyed.

Long-range flights of British scouting planes over Bohemia and Austria preceded the fifth successive day of German bomber attacks on Britain's east coast. Britain claimed to have downed one German raider off Scotland.

On the Western Front action was limited to skirmishes between reconnaissance aircraft and patrol activities.

Air-sea raiding was disclosed to have cost Britain a small trawler and a steamer, both bombed by German aircraft.

Stores in Crisis

Repeated hints in Germany that there are too many small tradesmen having shops with empty shelves, due to the effect of war on consumer goods, are causing serious concern among the small merchant class which, originally the mainstay of the Hitler regime, now sees itself threatened with partial liquidation and transference down to the working class. This and other serious difficulties in Germany's war economy are discussed by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the following article, the fourth of a series on conditions in Germany today.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 13—The German people are being carefully prepared for new financial burdens to finance the war. What these are, apparently, is as yet undecided. Since before Christmas long articles in the press have been discussing the different phases of the financial problems of the war, hinting that various new experiments may be resorted to and leading to the opinion that important and drastic decisions are pending, but giving no clear indication what is likely.

Meanwhile official figures show that floating debt went up 11 per cent in October and that tax certificates—a device for using receipts for anticipated tax returns as currency—were issued in October to a total of 800,000,000 marks (roughly $300,000,000 at par) making a total tax certificate issue since May of 5,000,000,000 marks.

With the prospects of new financial burdens comes the intimation that the small merchant class will be shortly required to make its big contribution to the war economy by submitting to a drastic cut in retail trade.

The press has recently been stressing the economic waste of having retail shops continue with empty shelves, due to the reduction of available consumer goods. This condition is obvious in almost any shop.

Supported Nazi Regime

While it was these smaller middle-class merchants who had the highest hopes in the present regime and supported it most ardently in the early days, it is this group which, according to current Nazi economic ideas, is now the most parasitical.

Press comments abstain from indicating the actual method intended for handling this situation, but the scornful tone of the comments on the surplus of small traders would seem to suggest that a large proportion of them is due for liquidation.

The party organ, Völkischer Beobachter, in one article stated flatly, "The time will come when quite a number of retail shops will have to close." The same article adds significantly that while there is not yet any acute scarcity of men or materials in Germany, the time will come when "we will be faced again with a scarcity in working power as before the war."

From this article one draws the conclusion that it is not only a burden on the national economy when a business without stocks of goods is artificially upheld, but also that the nation needs the work of those occupied in the retail trade in other places. From such warnings, repeated many times, the retail mer-

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The Week in Focus: Italy and Turkey Active in Bolstering Balkan Front

Finland Gets Italian Planes; Hull Defends Trade Program

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow reports, relayed from Berlin, disclose that Stalin's timetable originally called for Soviet attacks, in one-two-three order, on Finland, Rumania and Turkey. The Finnish resistance, throwing this program completely awry, leaves the Balkan intended victims and their neighbors time for counter-action.

Such counter-action was sharply revealed this week when the presumable contents of that dramatic Venice meeting between Italy's and Hungary's Foreign Ministers became known. Italy, apparently, has guaranteed Hungary's security against aggression. Hungary, in turn, has agreed to "cold storage" for the duration of the war its claims on Rumania's province of Transylvania. Rumania is understood to have promised that it will be "sympathetic" to Hungary's claims, when Europe's map is re-drawn after the war.

Actually, the Count Ciano-Count Csaky conversations are only a portion of extensive private talks among the Balkan-Mediterranean states.

Turkey as well as Italy has a stake in Balkan security, their respective interests overlapping at points. Yet the common danger of aggression in that region—presumably from Soviet Russia—has momentarily united them. And so we find Ankara hailing Rome's tie-up with Hungary while at the same time doing its utmost to wean Bulgaria away from Russia.

The recent secret meeting between King Carol of Rumania and Regent Paul of Yugoslavia gives further substance to the suggestion that a neutral front is appearing in the Balkans, under the guardianship of Italy and Turkey, with the Allies bestowing their benevolent approval.

Snow-and-Ice Battlefront

Six weeks of highly efficient counterattacks won only a brief rest period this week for Finland's fighting forces. On the Karelian Isthmus, Soviet Russia continued to fortify its positions opposite the Mannerheim Line. On the central front guarding Finland's waistline, the Finns were reported heavily attacking the third and final division of the Russian Army Corps which had sought to drive cross-country to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Scattered equipment of the two other divisions, the 163rd and the 44th, was still being gathered from the snows where the surrounded and freezing Russians had abandoned it. On the northern Petsamo and Salla fronts, however, the Russians, still prolific with men and equipment, were reported ready for a new drive.

Outside Help: Meanwhile, encouraging evidence of foreign assistance began to appear at Helsingfors. Italy's first contribution—those 25 Fiat pursuit planes which Germany had detained in transit so long—arrived, together with mechanics to direct their assembly.

Other signs of Italian intervention loomed. And Britain and France appeared ready to re-employ colorful Attilio Marabini, Italian soldier of fortune, who organized a "Garibaldi legion" in France during the World War. Now he has organized a new legion in France—which the Allies would make the nucleus of a Finnish expeditionary force of Italians, Spaniards and Poles.

The first company of Danish volunteers put in their appearance at Helsingfors, while in Sweden registrations for Finnish service have risen to a thousand a day. King Gustaf V of Sweden, in a speech from the throne, said Sweden would give "every material humanitarian help" consistent with its own position—which is neutrality.

Purge: In Moscow there was increasing evidence of how Finland's resistance had wrecked Soviet composure. A Russian war communique, for the first time since hostilities began, admitted a Russian retreat. And Scandinavian capitals heard rumors that more than 100 Soviet officers had been recalled to face special trials, while the Russian Commissariat was reported under fire, with several executions already having taken place.

German officialdom was highly concerned over the Soviet "bogdown." Increasingly severe Reich press attacks against the northern states led Scandinavian observers to wonder if a major German move in support of Russia was in contemplation.

Help for Fighters

Finland, through its Minister to Washington, Hjalmar Procope, asked quick economic assistance from the United States. Reason: Finland's income is sinking and its industries languishing because the frontlines require nearly every Finnish worker.

In quick reply, President Roosevelt recommended to Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress that aid for Finland be lifted from the realm of party politics and speeded on its way.

From New York, while contributions to the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., had passed the $500,000 mark, Herbert Hoover announced that Finnish Week, from February 4 to 10, would usher in an intensified fund-raising program.

Defense and the Budget

Last week Congress listened to Presidential speeches and received numerous nominations. This week Congress got down to work on the two big issues—and many little ones—confronting it this session. National defense and the budget made big headlines.

National defense: In every branch of defense—land, sea, and air—substantial increases are in prospect. Admiral Stark, speaking for the Navy, told a House Committee that an increase in naval tonnage was necessary, say 107 ships. Also the Navy should have 6,000 planes for air defense. The bill for these increases would amount to $1,300,000,000. It was not so much that the country needed these weapons today or tomorrow. Admiral Stark's implication seemed to be rather that the time might come when they would be imperative—supposing the Allies didn't win this war. Paper navies would be no good then. And—it takes time to build ships.

But many Congressmen at week's end were beginning to doubt the need for such expensive defense. Their thoughts were turning to the politically powerful farm group, parity payments for which were conspicuously absent in the President's budget.

Budget: President Roosevelt's budget estimates, in spite of the parings he had made, failed to please all Congressmen. True, the budget included an unusually small deficit—for the New Deal. But there are those who think the whole subject of federal spending needs to be drastically overhauled. One of these, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, devoted his efforts this week to pushing a plan for a joint Senate-House Committee empowered to make a thorough fiscal survey.

The House, keeper of the Nation's purse strings in that all finance bills must originate there, naturally disliked this scheme to share its prerogative with the Senate. And surprisingly enough certain Senators also raised their voices in protest. So Pat Harrison found his 24-man budget study with slim chance of approval. That the budget needed studying, all agreed. But there was no such agreement as to who should do it or how it should be carried on.

Hull Defends His Pacts

The name "Hull" is more than that of America's peace-loving Secretary of State. During the past half decade it has also become practically synonymous with reciprocal trade. For Cordell Hull has doggedly stuck to the task—ever since Congress passed the Reciprocal Trade Act in 1934—of negotiating agreements with nation after nation in his program to promote freer trade. This June that Act runs out—that is, unless Congress is willing to extend it another three years. And this week Secretary Hull valiantly defended his trade pacts before the House Ways and Means Committee, the opening gun in an Administration effort to continue the Hull program.

Aiding him was another Cabinet member, Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture. And because it has been frequently alleged that agriculture in particular suffered from the trade agreements, Mr. Wallace's testimony was unusually revealing, particularly when he insisted he knew of no case where reductions in duties on farm imports had "seriously inconvenienced an American agricultural industry." The President, in his opening address before Congress, had also intimated that he was prepared to go down the line for his Secretary of State's trade program.

The opposition, however, quickly opened battle. In particular several Republican Senators managed to raise the questions of constitutionality and Departmental competence, all of which indicated that Mr. Hull was heading into the biggest battle of his career.

On the Labor Front

Both Congress and a Federal Court took cognizance of the NLRB this week. The special House Committee continued with its investigation of the Labor Board; while the Chicago Circuit Court of Appeals upset an NLRB ruling of 14 months ago.

The Court made it clear that while the Wagner Act required collective bargaining it did not, in its opinion, require an agreement. The case was an outgrowth of the 1937 "Little Steel" strike in which a written contract was the major issue. It is now up to the Board to hold a new hearing.

Another Circuit Court this week ruled that a workman had as much right not to join a labor union as he had to join it. Which means in effect that it is the worker, not the management or the union, who decides whether "to join or not to join."

It is of more than passing interest that in one NLRB election this week, at the plants of Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation, the workers overwhelmingly voted to join no union. It would seem then that there are companies in which labor feels it does not need unionism in order to talk on equal terms with management.

Hore-Belisha; Federation; Raids

Europe's major war varied only slightly from the norm of grip and counter-grip along the West Wall and on the sea, but in the Allied governments: The French Chamber of Deputies ousted four Communist deputies; and Britain's Parliament looked forward to a possible full-dress debate on the dismissal of War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha when it convenes Tuesday.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, at a keynoting Lord Mayor's luncheon Tuesday, said nothing of the Hore-Belisha resignation. But he did warn of perhaps even "grimmer" war days to come. And he drew cheers when, hinting at a federation for Europe, he declared that Britain's war union with France might develop into something wider and deeper . . . "which would make permanent its results."

The British Admiralty boasted, the same day, that its warships had convoyed 5,911 ships since war's start, and had lost only 12 by enemy action. Almost immediately, German aerial raiders carried out the largest-scale attack of the war on North Sea Allied and neutral shipping, sinking two vessels and machine-gunning others.

As if in retaliation, the Royal Airforce the next day attempted extensive raids on the German island of Sylt, apparently attacking German seaplane raiders and mine layers at their bases.

Which Way Japan?

Premier Nobuyuki Abe of Japan was to resign Jan. 13, according to Domei, the official news agency—a result of increasing Japanese uncertainty and frustration. Tokyo critics attribute the Abe Cabinet's collapse to rising home prices, failure to bring the China campaign out of its present chaos, failure to persuade the United States to countenance its China course, general lack of decision.

Critics failed to notice that no one was stepping forward, anxious as new Premier to risk pulverization between the militarist and industrialist millstones of Japan. General Abe had hoped, with the conciliatory gesture of reopening the Yangtze River as far as Nanking, to win his way to an American and perhaps a British settlement. Failure of the Abe "moderation" may turn Japanese policy over to domination by the Army.

But it was to reverse this very Army policy in China that former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson this week urged the United States to pass one of the bills now before Congress prohibiting the export of arms, munitions or raw materials for war to Japan. In a letter to the New York Times, Mr. Stimson urged this course as reinforcement to the "moral embargoes" already in force.

—Knott, Dallas Morning News

One of Those Don't-Ask-for-Credit Places?

—Thomas, Detroit News..

Poor Girl!

—Talburt, New York World Telegram

The Horns of His Dilemma

Steel Sets the Pace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Folks elsewhere often think of Chicago in terms of meat packing.

It is true that this is the world center of that industry, but, actually, the making of steel far outstrips meat as a means of earning a living here. It has been ahead of meat packing since 1937, and it is estimated that the lead is being substantially widened. There are, for example, more than 70,000 persons drawing pay envelopes regularly from the steel works and rolling mills in the Chicago area.

The steel industry may be credited largely with the fact that the total value of industrial production in this region in 1939 was $5,700,000,000, some $142,000,000 more than in the previous peak year of 1929. The figures are those of the Association of Commerce here.

It is held especially significant, though, that the number of plants in operation is 9,200, compared with 11,774 in 1929, and that in spite of this, industrial employment is at an all-time high. There are 600,000 persons in manufacturing work of some kind here, compared with 550,903 in 1929.

Industrialists also are quick to assert that manufacturing, with more persons employed than in 1929, can hardly be held responsible for the continuing unemployment problem. There has been no great increase in population since 1929 to account for the present lists of jobless. They must have come from other fields, it is argued. Actually, the jobless list and the relief load here have begun to shrink, as the industrial expansion works its way through the whole economic machine and seeps down to lower levels.

Next to steel and meat packing in Chicago's income list are petroleum refining, electrical equipment, and printing and publishing.

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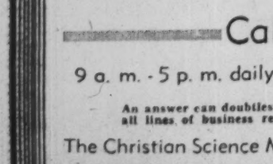
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Real Estate Sees Big Year Free of Speculative Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The business of building, selling, and renting the structures in which the people of the Nation live and work is in the strongest position in its history as the New Year opens. Experts in the fields of construction, banking, and real estate agree the year will be the best yet.

Optimism is based not on prospects of a speculative boom, but upon the fact that the foundation is laid for a slow, substantial, sound improvement. There is real bright-eyed enthusiasm over the stability of the situation, the lack of superficial flurries, the substantial nature of the framework.

The cheery outlook takes into consideration every element; sale and rental rates, occupancy status, market activity, availability of loan money and interest rates, amount of and demand for new building, and building costs.

"Put them all together," says Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, "and it spells the most promising outlook we've had in many years."

Move Gains Impetus

Conditions in the real estate field began to improve slowly in 1933, and each year has been a bit better than the last. Last year, though, was the best and this year the improvement is expected to be marked. It all depends, of course, on what business in general does, but it is believed by many observers that business in general is going to feel the influence of the building and real estate activity, and act accordingly.

Probably the element contributing most to the enthusiasm of veteran real estate men is the fact that the period of speculative value "shake downs" is over. Prices now, they say, are really what they should be on the basis of cost and potential long-time income. Back in 1920, prices were fixed more or less on the guess as to how much the next fellow would pay on the hopes of selling to someone else at a bit higher rate.

Of course things may happen: for example, more Federal housing, to interfere with the rental level, Mr. Nelson says, but there is much less uncertainty in this direction than there has been in the past. As for the Federal Government's building cost investigation, real estate people feel that, wisely directed, it can accomplish much good.

It already has been reported that a considerable jump in home building is looked for this year. Business building occupancy is at around 84 per cent, which is unusually good, the best since 1931 This does not mean there will be much business structure building, but it does mean the closing of the gap between supply and demand in this area.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Real Estate Boards makes public the results of its thirty-fourth annual survey of the real estate market. This shows that prices are at the same level or higher than a year ago in 87 per cent of the 261 reporting cities of the Nation. An average rise of 10 per cent is reported in 23 per cent of the cities. Prices are lower in only 13 per cent

Market activity generally is as high or higher in 92 per cent of the reporting cities, the survey shows.

There is a shortage of single-family dwellings in 45 per cent of the cities reporting, as against 34 per cent a year ago, revealing that the rate of building has not caught up with the demand, in fact is losing ground.

Regionally the best selling prices are in New England, which likewise shows the greatest increase in volume. The Southwest is next in both cases.

Walsh Criticizes Procedure In Navy Expansion Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The burden of deciding whether America's national defense should be increased has been placed squarely before the Senate with action of the House yesterday in passing the $264,611,252 budget recommendation of President Roosevelt.

The Senate did not meet today, but Senator David I. Walsh (D.), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, reiterated that he is still not convinced "that the Congress, at this time, should authorize a further 25 per cent increase in the authorized limits of total tonnage of underage combatant ships, by adding from 80 to 100 vessels in various categories to the permissible naval construction program in the years ahead."

Although Senator Walsh reaffirmed his doubts, he said he would withhold judgment "until I am advised of the views of Navy officials."

The defense bill passed yesterday by the House was the first appropriation bill of the session, and should not be confused with the proposed $1,300,000,000 naval expansion program, regarding which Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, has been testifying before the House Naval Committee. The latter bill is still under debate.

Figures Trimmed Again

The defense bill carried funds for 518 more navy planes, and gave the War Department about $116,218,000, the Navy $145,082,238, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation $1,475,000 for anti-espionage activity. The House Committee originally lopped off $4,000,000 from Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations, and the House yesterday trimmed the figures here and there still further. The Senate is expected to enact the measure.

Meanwhile the chief fight against the larger naval expansion bill still centers in the Senate, where Senator Walsh has been a chief exponent of caution in accepting the Navy's new request. In an overnight statement, Senator Walsh said in part:

"There need be no controversy as to whether this unbuilt Navy tonnage is 'replacement' or 'expansion'. The fact is that without any new legislation enlarging the authorized limits of our Navy, we have at least 64 vessels for which the keels have not been laid down.

"As respects the question of expanding, by act of Congress at this session, the present authorized limits of total tonnage of combatant ships in various categories, and in the light of the large amount of authorized tonnage as yet unbuilt, such action seems to me to be dubious, and I have had apprehensions that its proposal at this session might tend to becloud and confuse Congress and the country on the questions of national defense, naval strength, and naval construction, especially in view of the opposition that may develop in the Senate to granting the naval appropriation increases requested.

Walsh Criticizes Method

"The crucial question now is not authorized limits—not paper ships—but appropriations and construction. If our national defense requires further acceleration of our naval building program, which I favor,—that question should be presented to Congress in the form of supplemental estimates for more money.

"It is more appropriations now, under existing authorized naval construction, that I am chiefly interested in, rather than declarations that if Congress appropriates the funds in the future an increase in our present planned development may be made, notwithstanding that our present plan of expansion has not yet been completed."

He added that "we have not yet taken full advantage of the existing authorized construction program."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 13

President:

Addressed the Jackson Day dinner at the Mayflower Hotel. Met with a group of Protestant Church leaders to discuss letters of protest over the appointment of a personal representative to the Vatican.

Nominated Emil Schram as Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Charles E. Gauss as Minister to Australia.

Senate:

Passed bill providing for deportation of aliens, convicted of espionage; approved Harrison resolution providing for a joint Congressional Committee to study the 1941 budget recommendations and a bill authorizing payment of social security funds to Ohio for October 1939.

Approved presidential nomination of Charles Edison to be Secretary of the Navy; Breckinridge Long as Assistant Secretary of State; John Cudahy as Ambassador to Belgium; George S. Messersmith as Ambassador to Cuba; R. Henry Norweb as Ambassador to Peru; James H. R. Cromwell as Minister to Canada; Clarence E. Gauss as Minister to Australia; Robert M. Scotten as Minister to the Dominican Republic; Daniel W. Bell as Undersecretary of Treasury, and John L. Sullivan as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

House:

Passed the Gavagan anti-lynching bill, 251 to 132; the first appropriation bill of the session—$264,611,252 for national defense.

Rogers Fund Aids 22 at U. C. L. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Thanks to Americans who contributed nickels, dimes, and quarters for a living memorial to Will Rogers, 22 physically handicapped students at the University of California at Los Angeles are being helped to complete their college educations. Many other handicapped persons are expected to benefit in future years, when some of these "Rogers Scholars" become social workers and teachers.

U. C. L. A. is one of three schools which the national memorial committee selected. The others are the University of Texas and the University of Oklahoma.

For studies beginning with the February semester, local grants ranged from $100 to $300 each for three graduate students; and from $50 to $250 each for 19 undergraduates; all were selected by the U. C. L. A. Scholarship Committee of the faculty.

Soviet Canals Across Europe, Black Sea to Danzig, Likely?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—Publication in the official Russian newspaper Pravda of a Minsk dispatch that the Soviets are rushing a series of canals to permit the transport of oil "from the Black Sea to Danzig" are read here with a certain reserve.

According to the Pravda dispatch, canals are being undertaken to link the various waterways running from the Black Sea northwest through White Russia, to Danzig on the Baltic.

Although the Russians do not disclose what rivers would be followed, hydrographic experts point out that the project is technically possible. Immense sums would be required to carry out the work, however. And the time required for such an undertaking might well preclude use of the route during the current war period.

Outlet for Exports

The reported object of the water transport system would be to connect with the strategic Black Sea port of Batum which is the point of export for the oil fields of Baku, to which it is connected by pipe line.

The waterway report appears as another unit in the apparent efforts of Russia to indicate that a way will be opened to ship strategic materials without utilizing the Balkan and Danubian routes—routes which might be embarrassed, if not severed, through Allied military or diplomatic moves.

Recently there were reports that a system of co-ordinating rail and highway transport had been arranged by agreement between the Russians and the Germans. It was to permit shipments from Iran (Persia) to reach Germany by way of Russian and former Polish territory.

The plan was a particularly ambitious one in view of the status of Russian transportation. Here again, the details were vague. But it was understood that the "transport agreement" included use of the trans-Siberian and Turk-Sib railroads, with the necessary highway links to extend the connections into the interior and on to Persia.

Practicality Questioned

Even if such projects were carried out, experts believe that their practical character is open to question. For instance, they cite a study of Hussian rail transportation which was made by Bruce C. Hopper, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs. This American study of the extent to which Russia can aid Germany, contained the following assessment of the possibilities of oil shipment:

"Leaving a wide margin for underestimation of the existing equipment, we would seem safe in assuming that the entire number of tank cars, if assigned exclusively to the German order, would fall 50 per cent short of the performance necessary to deliver 8,000,000 tons (the estimated German deficiency in oil) in one year. . . . Moreover, the oil must be moved over the Soviet railroads of densest traffic. . . . What German engineers could make of the situation, however, given two years' time, must be kept in mind as a qualification."

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Washington Sideglances

Taylor goes to his villa at Florence, not to Rome, to live — Minneapolis has 'National Unity' on a stretcher — Women demand more representation in National Labor Board inquiry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

To be exact: Protests the Lutherans, Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists have been making to President Roosevelt against any step toward diplomatic recognition of the Vatican seem to have found their mark. Twice at a press conference this week the President referred to Myron Taylor's departure for Florence as distinguished from Rome. The newly appointed special envoy to the Vatican has a villa at Florence where he expects to live during his stay in Italy.

For headline readers: Neighbor-Times-Tribune caused considerable amusement in official circles.

"F. D. R., in Message, Pleads for National Unity"
and
"Unity, on Stretcher, Nearing Her Home."

The first referred, of course, to the President's annual message to Congress; the second to Miss Unity Freeman-Mitford's return to England from Berlin.

Legal defense: Capital feminists jumped to their telephones the other day to spread the word that Edmund M. Toland, counsel for the House Committee Investigating the National Labor Relations Board, was discriminating against women. Out of 17 women attorneys with the NLRB, he had subpoenaed 17; out of 88 men lawyers, only four—showing, the feminists said, that he was attempting to blame any laxness in the Board on the women.

The feminists crowded the committee room, hung on every word. They felt the real progress women have been making in the legal profession in recent years was at stake.

The Women's Bar Association of Washington has more than 300 members now, a good three fourths of whom are employed in Government departments.

Half and half: Signing with the same pen the commissions of James H. R. Cromwell to be Minister to Canada, and George S. Messersmith to be Ambassador to Cuba, President Roosevelt continued the precedent that America's diplomatic service shall be made up half of career men, half of persons in private life.

Mr. Cromwell, whose wife, the former Doris Duke, is one of the Nation's wealthiest women, fits into the picture beside Joseph E. Davies, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, William C. Bullitt, and Joseph P. Kennedy, all of whom have made, married, or inherited millions.

Mr. Messersmith, on the other hand, started out as a Delaware school teacher, later passed the Foreign Service examination and worked his way up through the ranks. To become Ambassador, he must resign from the Foreign Service and enter the official family of the President, which may or may not be dissolved in January, 1941.

Night owl: Vice-President Garner broke his evening-at-home rule twice this week. Monday night he and Mrs. Garner attended the Jackson Day Dinner. Thursday night they were guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a dinner preceding the Congressional Reception. And that, if Mr. Garner has his way, will be about enough night life for him for the rest of the session.

At the White House Reception Mr. Garner clasped both the President's hands and shook them vigorously, then stepped toward Mrs. Roosevelt. Clicking his heels and bowing gracefully at the hips, he kissed her hand.

The mighty are fallen: Lobby groups and boarding houses are taking an ever-increasing toll in the mansions of the great in the vicinity of Washington's Sixteenth Street, once dramatically known as the "Avenue of the Presidents."

The former home of Levi P. Morton, Vice-President under President Benjamin Harrison, later occupied by the Russian Imperial Embassy, succumbed this week to the National Association of Paint and Varnish Research.

Services of New York Libraries In Jeopardy Due to Cut Budgets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Unless more funds can be raised for maintenance of the public libraries here, the services, already curtailed, will have to be cut "drastically," according to Franklin F. Hopper, chairman of the circulation department of the New York Public Library. What the library branches need and what readers expect of them are being discussed at a series of library round tables.

"Compared with the amount spent for public library systems in other leading cities of the United States, the per capita allowance in New York City, 'the richest city,' is not great," Mr. Hopper declared at the first of these round tables at the American Woman's Association on Jan. 10. "The appropriation in Cleveland, for example, is $2.07 per person; here it is 50 cents per person.

"If it were not for the $100,000 received annually from fines, 80 per cent of which is spent for new books, the book situation would be even more serious," he added.

The New York Public Library is asking for $1,500,000 for books, periodicals, personnel, furniture, and equipment this year, Mr. Hopper said.

For the last two years there has been an annual deficit of $200,000 at the Central Branch, he reported. This branch is owned by the city, but supported by endowments. The prospect of "no real fortunes" during the coming generation makes the outlook for libraries highly uncertain, he added.

Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3rd, member of the City Council, pledged himself in favor of adequate appropriations for libraries and said he would not vote for reductions.

Diversification Is Aim of Loans To Fruit Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Diversification in fruit growing will be one of the aims of loans planned to finance 1940 production for Oregon and Washington. The aid is for producers unable to gain credit from other sources, said an announcement of the loan plan by Walter A. Duffy, regional Director of the Farm Security Administration.

New loans will be made not to exceed $5,000 in both Oregon and Washington for production, harvesting and packing expenses. Washington loans are limited to orchards of not more than 20 acres.

If development of self-sufficiency enterprises to encourage diversification and better farm management practices is involved, additional loans may be considered. It need not include storage, selling, inspection and advertising costs.

A previous borrower who is making progress in rehabilitation may gain a new loan if total production, harvesting and packing costs, including indebtedness from previous loans, do not exceed $7,500.

Club Has Own Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club, with a membership of more than 5,000 tourists, maintains its own police force and publishes its own newspaper.

Mr. Markham Goes to Congress

He sees democracy at work and finds it good —He also points out some shortcomings.

Following is the sixth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — I recently had a dramatic opportunity to see the wheels of American democracy go round. And they were the drive wheels, too.

It was at the opening of Congress, where at a joint sitting of the Senate and House, President Roosevelt read an address on the State-of-the-Union. Many of you heard his speech over the radio and have seen pictures of the session in the movies.

Thanks to the kindness of a colleague, I had a place in the Press Gallery directly above the President. Before me were the Executive of the United States, both law-making Houses, the Cabinet, and the public, that is, the Nation. The Supreme Court is situated just across the street. In my imagination the Justices were there with us, too. It was a perfect picture of the mechanics of self-government!

The background was rather gray and commonplace. But this lack of pretension was appropriate. We, the people, had elected several sorts of public servants and it was fitting they should get to work without ostentation. They are our employees, and it would not be in place for them to institute elaborate ceremonies such as might cause the impression they are our masters. Nothing has fooled the people more through the ages than dazzling ritual, heralds, horn-blowing, scarlet robes, and golden insignia. Most Americans have rightly felt that simplicity is a mark of democracy.

Power in Simplicity

However, that does not mean our great occasions lack impressiveness. A plain Quaker house of prayer inspires reverence. A bare Calvinist church may be as impressive as a Gothic cathedral. Lincoln's unadorned white statue moves me more than the gay trappings of a Hungarian count on parade. Democracy has its occasions of high emotion and profound reverence. Its acts are more sublime than the enthroning of kings, or the crowning of emperors.

So, at this setting in motion of he machinery of the world's mightiest democracy I was much impressed. I beheld something of which men have been dreaming, and for which they have been sacrificing through millenniums. Hebrew prophets, Greek philosophers, Christian apostles, French reformers yearned for a political system such as I was looking upon I felt as though I were holding in my hands a realization of the vision that had inspired frustrated men through all the centuries.

What did I see? Two things: one good, the other not so good. The Jerusalem we sing about in church is not the same that one sees in Palestine. In the actual city of David there is violence, sharp bargaining, aggressive selfishness, fanatical partisanship. In the citadel of American democracy, also, we see grievous wrong, and as I look down upon these men whom we, the people, have placed in charge of the American Republic, much shame is mingled with my joy. They have received a great trust from all the ages and from all the peoples, and have not completely measured up. For 16 decades they have had opportunities such as no other managers of a State ever had, in all the annals of men, but they have partially failed to take advantage of them.

Their Way Clear for Them

Here no all-powerful church stood in their way. There were no mighty feudal masters to prevent progress. There were no aristocratic traditions to turn little people into cowards. There were no stupid serfs to cringe before men with monocles. There was no privileged military clique to impose its will. There were resources beyond measure, much high idealism, a flaming faith in good government.

Yet, in spite of all that, you, in whose hands has been placed a great governing apparatus, have allowed the vast resources of new America to be squandered in 100 years, as resources have not been exhausted during 2,000 years in old Europe.

You have allowed graft to flourish in this Christian land; in a vast country of free lands you have not prevented half the farmers from becoming tenants, and thousands of agriculturists from becoming so destitute that they might well envy the humblest peasant in Balkan states; you have allowed crime to thrive in a way that would cause every European to hang his head; you have let this Republic become the classic home of racketeers and gangsters, failed to prevent unbelievable unemployment in the midst of unrivaled wealth, and in the very capital where are enshrined precious documents, declaring "all men are created equal," a racial discrimination is practiced such as is surpassed in no Western land except that of Adolf Hitler.

Other Side of the Balance

However, even though the record of American government is not nearly so good as it ought to be, it has many great achievements to its credit, and shows more promise than that of most other great powers. We have not attained the high goal, but are moving toward it.

One of our notable achievements is that we still hold up the banner of self-government. The President said: In 1940 may "democracy justify its existence as the best instrument of government yet devised by mankind."

Those, of course, are words. But they are vastly more, too—they are a faith, a creed, a resolve. Sometimes when we hear churchgoers repeat, "I believe in God," it may seem an empty formula, but if you live in lands where God is scorned, ridiculed, derided, and reviled, you see it is a great thing to extol God, even in words. Now, throughout most of the world, democracy is denounced and defamed. Many of the world's mightiest States are devoting their whole energy to fighting the very idea of democracy.

A large part of humanity is being taught that democracy is an enemy of the people; it is a monster and a curse for common men, a historical relic as the dens of cave men. The lights of faith are going out over the whole earth. America is performaing a very great service in holding high the banner of self-government and reaffirming faith in people. Just now there are very few places where that faith is extolled. Men are in need of faith.

One May Speak Freely

Again, it is a great achievement that complete freedom of expression and thought exists in America.

No visitor to America's capital is so humble that he doesn't feel perfectly free to criticize the Government. There is not the slightest awe before the Government. One may even say Government-baiting is quite a sport. The sight of a "cop" here makes no one catch his breath and ask himself in anguish, "Have I said something I shouldn't?"

We may add, too, that there is still no class feeling in America. At heart, we Americans are still a people of one class. In most relations we are very neighborly. Most Americans do not look down on other Americans. This is a new kind of society.

We are making progress, too, in our treatment of races. I have spent a good deal of time with the Negroes here in Washington and I have compared them with the Negroes I saw in Abyssinia. Our Negroes are very much better off I'd rather be a Negro doorkeeper in Washington than any Negro in Ethiopia.

We have also made very decided progress in regulating the status of workers, in giving aid to farmers, protecting children, caring for the destitute, conserving wealth, and making our resources serve all the people. I don't believe the American State ever gave more attention to the needs of the American people than now. I don't believe the conception of our nation as a family was ever more potent than now.

As I look down upon the President and Congress, I believe, as never before, that America is the "Promised Land." In all humility, but more firmly than ever, I believe this is the best kind of government men have devised. As I compare it with any authoritarian system on earth or in history, its advantages seem beyond computation.

Wide World

What Mr. Markham Saw

Democracy at work as the President reads his message to a joint session of the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Cabinet.

Minnesota Judge Asks Law to Ban Purchase of Dogs for Vivisection

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13 (AP)—The need of University of Minnesota researchers for dogs upon which to experiment has sent two men to prison. At the same time, District Judge Gustavus Loevinger demanded that the Legislature do something to curb the University's dog-buying method.

Harvey Fulwiler, accused of kidnaping valuable and mutt pets alike, but up to two years in prison and Charles Krueger, charged with selling the pets to the University for vivisection, drew a term up to three years.

Judge Loevinger, saying that "in the past when a particular line of conduct was found to be conducive to stealing, legislation has been adopted to change it," declared the University, by offering a fee for dogs, but making no check of the source of supply, was fostering and encouraging "the situation we have here."

'Information Please' Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Between 3,000 and 5,000 winter visitors call daily at the City Information Bureau to register, obtain addresses of friends and get other information.

Union College Post Given To Chinese Envoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 13—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese poet, Ambassador to the United States, and considered the foremost interpreter of the Orient to Western civilization, has been appointed the Honorary Chancellor of Union College for 1940, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, the College's President.

Dr. Hu is the fifty-third honorary chancellor of Union, succeeding Dr. Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who served during 1939, since this office was instituted by the college in 1878. The honorary chancellor spends brief periods in residence on the campus, consulting with faculty and students, and is the principal speaker at the commencement exercises, which this year will fall on June 10.

In 1936 Harvard University, during its tercentenary celebration, conferred upon Dr. Hu the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature in recognition of his contributions in that field. He also holds honorary degrees from the University of Southern California in recognition of his valuable services as chairman of the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 1931, 1933, and 1936 conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Dr. Tutt Lecture In Mother Church Over Short Wave

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 7:45, Eastern Standard Time.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on wave lengths of 49.6 meters (6.04 megacycles) and 25.6 meters (11.73 megacycles), used simultaneously.

The beam antennas will be directed to the south. Either wave length should cover the southern, eastern, and western parts of the United States, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda. The 25-meter wave length will probably give the better reception in Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador, and reception should also be possible to some parts of Chile and the Argentine.

Although the main beams will be concentrated toward the south, reception particularly on the 49-meter band should be possible in the British Isles and parts of Western Europe.

At 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time (12:15 a. m., Greenwich Mean Time), the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time (12:45 a. m., Greenwich Mean Time), will be radiocast, and Stations WRUL and WRUW will give their call letters from time to time to assist listeners in properly tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Arms for Japan Held Unneutral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American missionaries in China have followed genuinely Christian standards during the present Sino-Japanese conflict, refusing to leave posts under danger and making deep sacrifices to preserve the work of their predecessors in the Far East, according to Dr. John Earl Baker, technical relief expert for the American Advisory Committee in Shanghai.

Warning that the present work and the Christian heritage built up in China in the past century would be menaced if the missions were forced to cease their aid and that money was needed desperately, Dr. Baker urged that the United States stop supplying Japan with the weapons.

"There are those who maintain that America's duty is to remain neutral throughout this struggle," he said, "but America has not been neutral, except in a technical sense. She has been, and still is, handing the burglar the tools with which he works. If we are to be neutral, we must at least do a little something toward repairing the damage done by the tools we furnished."

Booklets on Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement of the publication of two booklets on the Far East, one entitled "America Holds the Balance in the Far East," by Robert W. Barnett, and the other "Deadlock in China," by Lawrence K. Rosinger, is made by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. The Council is one of the authoritative organizations on affairs in the Pacific and has in the past issued several booklets dealing with developments there.

Spenders Rush Mass Attack On President's Budget Cuts

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—If a somber-hued word such as tax, budget or deficit greets the reader in the headline over this story, he may think it refers to two other persons, but it doesn't; it means the taxpayer—his pocket book, his budget, his financial security.

He owes $43,000,000,000, and at the end of the next fiscal year he will owe within a few pennies, if all goes well, of the nation's debt limit of $45,000,000,000—at least his Government will owe it.

But, frankly, all isn't going so well with the sudden and newfound effort to economize which heralded the opening of Congress. The President had offered a "budget" in which all major items were listed in neatly printed columns appreciably under those of the current year. Prospective revenue was up and the word was that while the national debt would continue to grow, it wasn't going to grow quite as fast the coming year.

If Congress kept all the economies the President offered, spent no money on its own hook, and raised $460,000,000 more in new taxes, then next season's deficit would be cut to $1,716,000,000 and the national debt would be kept within $61,422,378 of the statutory limit of $45,000,000,000, which is a margin no wider than a man's breath when one thinks of some other things.

Living Beyond Income

One of those other things is that an optimistic Administration annually—and on rather a grand scale—has been overestimating its income and underestimating its expenditures. During the past three years, for example, actual expenditures were on a rough—but not very rough—average, $2,000,000,000 more than the budget estimates originally called for. It is because of this disparity—a disparity visible to the naked eye—between forecast and actuality that quotes are often put around the term "budget."

Thus that $61,422,378 becomes no bigger than an atom and, this week in Congress, powerful atom-smashers of pressure-group spending started in at their work and, for every little tap made in behalf of economy, there were two crashes against it.

The President's "budget" omitted an appropriation for agricultural parity-price payments on the prospect that prices are rapidly improving, and this week the American Farm Bureau Federation opined that about $800,000,000 would be needed to take care of the farm subsidy.

The President's "budget" reduced relief appropriations about $500,000,000 and this week Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York conferred with WPA officials on the need of bringing the relief appropriations up about that much. Admittedly necessary increases in defense expenditures are forming the basis for more grandiose proposals which run into fancy money.

Takes Bull by Horns

Now the Senate took an unusual step a day or so ago. It voted to have its revenue-producing committee and its Appropriations Committee meet jointly to examine prospective income and prospective outgo right together. This is on the assumption that there should be a relation between the two! And because this is unusual, because spending has been initiated in the past by one committee without any reference to what or whether the necessary taxing was to be initiated by another committee, this is one of the reasons Federal finances are so out of control and why the United States owes about $43,000,000,000 without having a plan to do much about it.

Something needs to be done about it, everyone agrees, and the National Resources Planning Board, whose report was transmitted by the President to Capitol Hill this week, is asking Congress to do something about it in a rather big way.

It urgently recommends—and, having touched upon it in previous reports, re-recommends—the formulation of an integrated national tax system and contends that such action "cannot be postponed longer."

For National Commission

It advocates the organization of a National Tax Commission representing Federal, State and Local Government interests, as well as business, labor and agriculture. It believes that, to be effective, it should have a personnel or not more than nine competent persons representing the Nation as a whole rather than any particular interest, or section of the country. It advances these reasons to support its proposal:

Taxation is a vital link, both in public action and in the economic structure.

The fiscal and budgetary planing of each Government—Federal, State and Local—should rest upon a firm tax foundation that will not be undermined by conflicting tax policies.

There is need of a national tax policy suited to the revenue needs of all governmental jurisdictions and adapted to the economic system. This policy should also be better adapted to the pockets of the taxpayers.

Now American taxpayers, who foot the national as well as the family bills, and who owe that $43,000,000,000—though it doesn't seem possible but it will—live in the 48 separate States as well as in the one United States.

Need Better Co-ordination

The result is that 80 per cent of the Federal tax revenue, and 55 per cent of the State taxes come from overlapping sources, and in this large overlapping tax field, the Federal Government, the Resources Planning Board submits, has passed revenue legislation with too little consideration for the State taxing systems while the States have legislated with equal indifference to the Federal revenue plan and almost complete disregard of the tax programs of other States.

The consequence, it finds, is wasteful, expensive and confusing, and invites, or more accurately importunes, Congress to act to put order in the Nation's taxing system as one step toward putting order in its finances.

The Resources Planning Board is talking about the peoples taxes, not somebody else's, and while Congress feels plenty of pressure from those who would delay coping with that $43,000,000,000, there are signs that it might respond to a little pressure from those who would begin coping with it.

This matter will not be settled in this session of Congress but the lines will be laid to make it a central issue of the presidential campaign. In other words, Congress votes on it this spring: the people vote on it next fall.

U. S. Reports Entry Of 82,998 Aliens

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Immigration Bureau has reported to Congress that 82,998 alien immigrants were admitted to the United States in the fiscal year ended July 1, compared with 67,895 the previous year.

Alien departures during the last fiscal year were 26,651 compared with 25,210 in 1938.

The Bureau said that immigration from Central Europe had shown "a steady increase since the German annexation of Austria in 1938."

Of the total, 62,402 immigrants were from Central Europe and the Bureau said that was "largely attributable to the pressure imposed by certain European Governments to drive into exile elements of their population uncongenial to the ruling group."

Immigrants from Germany numbered 33,515, of whom the Bureau listed 30,096 as Hebrews.

During the year, 90 members of "anarchist and similar groups," were deported, the Bureau said.

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China's War Capital Expands Despite Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — China's wartime capital is tripling its size on the map. Far from being blasted out of existence, Chungking is now —after months of sometimes extremely intense Japanese air bombing—in a stage of apparent expansion.

The suburban towns of Shapingpa, Tsichikow, Hsiaolungkai, and several other places will be added to the municipality which, stretching out on its rocky peninsula at the junction of two rivers, was originally bounded by a city wall five miles around.

In adding these areas, "Greater Chungking" ratifies technically what wartime conditions have already brought to pass in effect for several reasons.

Before the Government moved in the city had half a million population; this doubled and probably tripled, but as result of Japanese bombings it dropped again. The population is now estimated at about 380,000, which is still quite sizeable for a city where there are many official buildings and spread-out industrial projects and the people are not jammed closely together as in most Chinese cities.

Order to Spread Out

Again, the Government has ordered that there be a spreading-out as protection against undue damage from air raids. During the winter season Chungking should be protected against the Japanese bombers by fog, but with spring weather it is taken as a matter of course that the airplanes will be back again.

This results in no terror but merely a determination to profit by past lessons.

Chungking has a rock base admirably suited to the boring of protective tunnels, and casualties in future raids should be virtually nil although there is always some property damage to be expected. The last factor has been minimized both by the construction of broad "fire lanes" and by the decentralization process which has made it desirable to increase the official limits of the city.

Even before the bombings began last spring, schools and universities had been well spread out away from the city proper, and industrial plants were likewise given suburban sites for the double reason that land was plentiful, unoccupied, and cheap, and that the bombing menace was fully recognized from the first.

The bombings mostly concentrated on the relatively thronged "old town" toward the point of the peninsula, where at the outset they were most successful in running up hundreds of civilian casualties and destroying much civilian property, but where they never served any military purpose—save the strengthening of the civilian population behind the Government, and the Government's policies of resistance, which were hardly what the bombers sought.

Destruction Decreased

As time went on the casualties and damage steadily decreased as result of improvement in protective technique, though Chungking has never gone in for blackouts, gas masks, or anything more than provision of air-raid warnings and tunnels dug in the rock.

In keeping with the increased size of the city, there will be a budget for 1940 of $7,000,000 Chinese currency instead of the previous $3,000,000.

In addition, a three-year $10,000,000 project of building a road around the old city is contemplated. This represents a difficult engineering job because rocky hillsides must be blasted to let the road pass in an encircling ribbon well above the highest river high-water marks.

The waterfront, reached by long flights of steps cut in rock (under water at high-water seasons) is now a slum district but with the highway complete to a length of 4.7 miles, about the same as the old wall, it is expected that this improved communication will improve the entire waterfront district since it can then be reached other than by chairs borne by coolies.

An earlier project is soon to be carried out—a tunnel more than a half mile long, linking the central and southern sections of the city. This will serve jointly as a large bombproof dugout and a most convenient transportation artery accommodating 100 heavy trucks and 10,000 people at one time. With work starting at three points, it is thought this can be finished in six months.

When Winter Decorates the Lake Front

Acme

Winter Scene in Chicago

These two Chicago girls are admiring the handiwork of a winter storm along the lake front. Spray froze on an iron grille and on the shrubs during a day when the temperature fell below zero, adding a new touch of beauty to the scene. Several inches of snow fell later as the temperature climbed.

Allies Turn To U. S. For 12,000 Planes

NEW YORK (AP)—In preparation for a long war, Great Britain and France are arranging for the purchase of as many as 12,000 American warplanes in the next two years, according to authoritative sources.

Moreover, with steady shipments of American military planes on contracts signed since the start of hostilities last Sept. 3, the Allies expect to exceed the German production rate by the middle of the coming summer.

For several weeks representatives of the British Air Ministry have been surveying individually the potential production capacity of every United States aircraft plant turning out military planes.

While the British and French actually have collaborated only on the purchase of aircraft engines and plane accessories, it was understood that in the near future they either will buy jointly or so dovetail their purchases as to avoid conflicts in contracts.

To release American aircraft factories manufacturing for export from large-scale commitments on anything but combat types—particularly bombers and pursuits—the British will make training planes in Canada under United States licenses, it was reliably reported.

The first increment will comprise 1,600 trainers, of a type already ordered in some quantity by the British. They will be made by the Noorduyn Company of Montreal.

The long-range buying program in the United States was described as still being in a "liquid state," though verbal assurance has been given American manufacturers of large additional contracts. In some instances the Allies have underwritten the cost of aircraft plant expansion to assure themselves a continuing supply of machines

It was emphasized, however, that no contracts as yet have been signed for warplanes other than the approximately 4,000 which were ordered before the war and up to Jan. 1. Of that number, 1,500 were contracted for prior to last September.

Finnish sources in New York said representatives of their country had been negotiating this week in London for the purchase from the British of "several squadrons" of American-made bombers for use against Russia.

Prior to the war the British contracted for 230 of the bombers, the last of which now are being delivered. Recently they ordered 200 more.

Indicative of a rapid rise in productivity, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce has set at $20,000,000 a month the dollar value of American aircraft and engine production on Jan. 1. The Chamber estimated this would be boosted to $50,000,000 by July 1.

British Study Lessons of 1914 For Answer to War Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the lesson of 1914-18 before it, the British Government is organizing means to pay for the war, while economists discuss arrangements to prevent the waste which occurred in the last world struggle.

There is no question about the magnitude of the task to be accomplished. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, radiocasting Nov. 22, said: "This is the most expensive war that has ever been fought. It is already costing us at least six million sterling a day."

Sir John went on to explain, "A modern aircraft," he said, "costs from three to seven times more than a comparable type in 1916. A division of troops costs nearly twice as much to equip and maintain as it did in the last war. The cost of a battleship is two or three times greater than it was when last the Navy was engaged."

Comparison With 1914

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of War, recently compared the work accomplished in sending the present British Expeditionary Force to France with that for the corresponding Army in 1914. "In 1914," he said, "the men marched on to the ships, the horses were led, and a light derrick could lift what the soldiers could not carry. In those days there were only 800 mechanized vehicles in all, and it was a rare load that exceeded two tons. This year the whole scene is different. We have already transported to France more than 25,000 vehicles, including tanks, some of them of enormous dimensions, weighing 15 tons or more."

Financial experiences of the last war will not easily be forgotten. The national debt increased from £650,000,000 to £8,000,000,000. Indebtedness of more than £1,000,000,000 to the United States Government was incurred and is still almost entirely unpaid. The exchange value of the pound fell so heavily it deprived every Britisher of half the gold equivalent of his savings. At the same time, the cost of living increased. Even today it is more than 50 per cent higher than prewar. The Ministry of Labor Gazette gives the rate on Sept. 1, 1939, at 55 per cent above that of July, 1914.

At the same time, the taxation imposed was the heaviest in the world. The general rate of income tax when the present war started was still 5s. 6d. in the pound, compared with 1s. 3d. in 1913, before the 1914-1918 war had begun.

High Interest Rates

High interest rates—over 5 per cent—paid by the Government on money it borrowed—were only one of the many causes contributing to the heaviness of the expenditure incurred.

Sir Harry Lindsay, former Trade Commissioner for India, has warned Britain that it may have to reconcile itself to a new set of values after present hostilities cease. This, however, Sir John Simon is taking vigorous measures to prevent.

At the outbreak of the war, Sir John increased general taxation to an even higher rate than before. The general income tax was put up to 7s. 6d. in the pound, while that on persons in the highest brackets was enhanced to more than 14s. in every 20. Excise and other indirect burdens were enhanced so the humblest member of the community might contribute.

Measures providing for the rationing of some food items and other necessaries were taken, the Government taking over distribution to prevent profiteering.

National Savings Certificates and other loans were made available to small investors. Propaganda was started to persuade the wage earner to save a substantial portion of income not only to supply funds for the war, but also to reduce the rise in commodity prices.

Cost of Living Rises

The cost of living, as shown by Government statistics, rose 6½ per cent in the first month of the war. Mr. John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge economist, estimates that a £500,000,000 increase in Britain's annual wages soon will be within sight. He has urged that a proportion of all enhancement of wages should be paid to workers in interest-bearing bonds, cashable after peace is restored in gradually progressive amounts.

The Government has decided to leave the system on a voluntary basis, hoping wage earners will fire at the enemy what have become known as "Sir John Simon's five-pound bullets," being the investments he offers to attract small savings.

Lutherans Defer To Conscientious Objection to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—A person's right to conscientiously object to war, since "the conscience of the individual, informed and inspired by the word of God, is the final authority in determining conduct," is upheld here in an official pronouncement of the Executive Board of the United Lutheran Church in America.

The position was defined at a closed meeting Jan. 11, called to determine a communicant's rights and duties in time of war, and was the first such stand ever taken by the Lutheran Church in the United States.

While declaring, however, that "as the exponent and defender of Christian principle, the Church must respect and safeguard the Christian in his right to the honest exercise" of his conscience, the statement warned that it must not be construed as a per se approval of conscientious objection and that "a justifiable war may not only be possible, but that the Christian citizen is in duty bound to bear arms and to offer his life if need be in defense of his country."

The official statement, drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Paul H. Krauss, of Fort Wayne, Ind., also called upon the Christian "to be loyal in support and service to the Nation whose protection and benefits he enjoys."

The meeting also voiced approval of the recent protest signed by the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church in America, protesting against President Roosevelt's dispatch of a personal representative to the Vatican. At the same time the meeting unanimously supported the $500,000 war relief drive to be inaugurated next month by the American Lutheran World Convention. Most fo the money will be used for Finland, it is understood.

French Measure Will Remove All Communist Officeholders

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Striking anew at Communists in France, the Chamber of Deputies' Universal Suffrage Committee voted drastic amendments to the Government's proposed anti-Communist bill which, if enacted, would remove from office all persons who had not resigned from the Communist Party before last Oct. 1.

Chamber sources said that none of the Communist officeholders had resigned from the Party by that date, and that all would be ousted.

The Socialist Party—largest in the Chamber—approved the suffrage Committee's proposal and announced it would vote solidly for the amended bill when it comes to debate Jan. 16.

Parliamentary corridors buzzed with declarations of support for the Government's anti-Communist campaign, and some quarters expressed belief that with the Communists ejected from office, the Chamber could sever its last tie with the Extreme Left.

Twenty-one persons, including one woman, were arrested during the day charged with operating Communistic cells in two French factories.

Londoners Turn ARP Into Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There's considerable activity on the shop front here.

Enlisting artists to paint colorful scenes over unsightly boards which cover so many windows, shopkeepers are proving how great are the uses of adversity—and of advertisement.

During the first days of war London's sandbagging and all forms of Air Raid Precautions were speeded up for protection against immediate air attack. Large and small shop windows were boarded over.

But when week after week went by without London's having an air raid, the managers and executives began to think less of bombs and more of business.

Something had to be done to give back interest to the barricaded windows, so the managers and executives turned "ARP" into ART.

By portraying the type of articles that can be bought inside and by getting across through individual styles the atmosphere of each particular concern, colored designs on the boards have become a substitute for window displays.

And these street-side art galleries get record attention. Antimodernists laugh at abstract designs. Romanticists glory over cupids wearing steel helmets painted on to flamboyant backgrounds. Modernists condemn anything traditional—but they all stop and stare.

The idea originated with the artists. Mr. Robert Turner, mural artist of Mayfair, was a pioneer in evolving the technique required.

Mr. Turner formed, in company with a publicist, Mr. Laurence French, a group of mural artists for putting his new ideas into practice. With them are Mr. Laurence Fowler, film art director, and Miss Barbara Caney, who designed the murals in the new London University Building.

To show that size is no handicap, they have painted a vast outside mural 23 feet by 19 feet on the wooden boards of the Rotterdam Lloyd Steamship Company windows in London's fashionable Haymarket.

Man-sized, enlarged photographs mounted on the boarded windows of a Piccadilly store selling men's wear show another example of how businessmen are putting art into ARP.

Hoffman Forces Win a Factional Legislative Brush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13—Although in session only a few days, New Jersey's Legislature already is in the midst of factionalism.

Scarcely had the session convened on Jan. 9 when the forces of Harold G. Hoffman, one-time Governor, and the opposing Essex County Clean Government wing of the Republican Party grappled in the Assembly, with the Hoffman forces winning the decision through help of a friendly Democratic minority.

Precipitating the clash was a proposed change in the rules of procedure. The Clean Government bloc proposed that the votes of 31 members—a majority—be required to force a bill from committee for a vote on the floor. Friends of Mr. Hoffman charged that such a rule would "strangle" in committee legislation supported by them. Finally, the change was laid over, with the possibility it might again evoke a contest between the factions.

About 70 bills, ranging from the pet home-town projects to measures wiping out the 1 per cent tax on employees' salaries for unemployment compensation, were dropped in the Assembly and Senate hoppers.

In addition to passing the bills for reforms in the distribution of utility receipts and franchise taxes, both houses adopted a resolution asking Philadelphia to exempt New Jersey residents from the new city income tax of 1½ per cent, and passed legislation validating 355 retail liquor licenses issued in Ocean and Cape May Counties under a law declared unconstitutional last month.

American Hall of Fame Selects May as Date for Next Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The ninth quinquennial election of distinguished Americans to the Hall of Fame on the campus of New York University will be held during May, Dr. John H. Finley, Director of the Hall, announced today.

Nominations submitted by the press and public will be accepted at the executive offices of the Hall of Fame in Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue. The College of Electors for 1940 includes 31 Presidents or one-time Presidents of universities and colleges, 12 historians, six natural scientists, 21 authors and editors, 18 high public officials, six state or national justices, and 20 men and women of affairs from all sections of the country. All will vote by mail.

Candidates must have passed on before Nov. 1, 1915, and have been Americans or persons identified with the United States. Women are equally eligible with men. The choice of a name for inscription in the Hall of Fame requires a vote of three-fifths of the whole body of electors.

Those elected at the last election in 1935 were William Penn, Simon Newcomb and Grover Cleveland.

Twenty famous men and women who were candidates in the last election and who received 20 or more votes at that time will be placed automatically on the ballot this year. They were Walter Reed, Henry George, Susan B. Anthony, Willard Gibbs, Sidney Lanier, Cyrus H. McCormick, Henry David Thoreau, George Rogers Clark, Charles F. McKim, John Singleton Copley, Henry Barnard, Joel Chandler Harris, Oliver Hazard Perry, Edward A. MacDowell, Louisa May Alcott, Noah Webster, Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson, Stephen C. Foster, Cyrus W. Field and Herman Melville.

Bronze Plaque Unveiled at Waldorf Marks Loyalty of Its Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The devotion of 215 employees of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to their work will be remembered as long as the present structure stands, following a recent ceremony here in which there was unveiled a bronze plaque, bearing their names and lengths of service.

The dedication was made by Lucius Boomer, President of the Waldorf-Astoria, who described the plaque as symbolizing the family spirit and pride that always had characterized employees of both the old and the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotels. Mr. Boomer greeted veteran employees from all departments of the hotel whose names are inscribed on the plaque and who took time off to view the unveiling and to recall experiences extending back many years.

Prominent among the service records of the hotel staff is that of Oscar of the Waldorf, world-famed host, whose name has become so linked with that of the hotel that he is even surprised to hear his real name—Tschirky—pronounced. Oscar was at the original Waldorf when it opened on March 13, 1893, at the corner of Thirty-Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, the present site of the Empire State Building.

Another old timer is Footman Patrick Brady, who claims to have saluted all the Presidents of the United States since McKinley, the Duke of Windsor, Pope Pius XII when he was Cardinal Pacelli; Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, "Diamond Jim" Brady, Lillian Russell and countless other celebrities.

Measuring approximately five by three feet, the bronze plaque is surmounted in relief by a silhouette of the new Waldorf-Astoria over which is superimposed a silhouette of the old Waldorf, in exact scale, giving a contrast in size.

Apple Growers See Need to Act

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Apple growers must organize as milk producers have done if they hope to bring their industry out of the doldrums, the closing session of the eighty-fifth annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society heard Jan. 12.

Porter R. Taylor, Chief of the General Crops Section of the United States Department of Agriculture, said growers should realize domestic consumers will eat about 75,000,000 bushels of apples regardless of the size of the crop, and that joint action by producers is necessary to raise prices.

T. H. O'Neil of New York City, Manager of the New York-New England Apple Institute, urged the group to back an advertising campaign because "I don't know of anybody who doesn't like apples."

South Carolina Postpones Bond Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Postponement of a proposed sales of $1,546,000 issue of State highway bonds, the proceeds of which were to be placed in the common fund of the State for general expenses, has been announced in an advertisement here signed by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank and State Treasurer E. R. Miller. The statement said the proposed sale of the certificates of indebtedness had been indefinitely postponed.

The original invitation for bids was withdrawn, the advertisement said, because the call did not meet "the requirements of the statutes."

Following one of the bitterest and most prolonged fights in the history of South Carolina, the General Assembly last year voted to divert $2,000,000 from the State highway fund for general expenses, $1,546,000 of the amount to be provided by issuance of highway bonds.

1788 Bakery Is Garage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The building here that once housed the bakery for British troops in 1788 now is used as a garage. It has been restored to a degree.

Religious Needs of Children

(Continued from Page 1)

should deprive children of the resources of religion.

"So deeply have certain religious groups felt the need of bringing up their children under the influence of religion that they have attempted to carry the entire responsibility of education in parochial schools at their own expense, in addition to the public taxation for education," continues the report.

"Other churches have adopted the Sunday School, an institution originally designed for the underpriviliged, and giving a meager amount of religious instruction on Sundays. In more recent years individual churches, or churches cooperating in given communities, have provided instruction in weekday schools conducted in church property on time released from the public schools on request of parents.

"Churches in many communities, generally co-operatively, have conducted religious schools during the summer vacations. In some instances, religious instruction is given in the public schools as a regular part of their programs. Despite these various types of church and school response, the religious needs of the children are very imperfectly met in the case of many who belong to the various church constituencies."

Personal Integrity Needed

Discussing the need for religion in a democracy, the report says it is not enough "that the children of today who will be the citizens of democracy shall be physically fit, technically efficient, or well-informed and clever." . . . "The hope of democracy," it says, "depends . . . above all upon personal and social integrity. . . . The testimony of history warns us that morality unsupported by deep religious convictions and commitments rests upon an insecure foundation."

"In scientific discovery, technology, and material achievements there has been phenomenal progress, but in the appreciation and achievement of values—in art, morals and religion—there is a great cultural lag. In increasing numbers and with deepening poignancy we are beginning to sense this distortion of our culture. . . . It becomes increasing important that we shall recapture and re-examine the ends of living, and bring the means we use to achieve them into harmony with these ends. . . .

Ideals of Free Society

"It is probable that in preparing to give our children an experience and appreciation of values, we shall deepen our own sense of values. . . .

"The need, both for individual persons and for the nation, is for a wholehearted commitment to a cause that is capable of engaging the intellect, kindling the imagination, evoking the emotions, and releasing effort. This commitment to great social ends in its essential nature, as shown by our own history in periods of national crisis, in the great mass movement of history, and in the contemporary forms of totalitarian states, is a deeply religious attitude.

"If American democracy is successfully to compete with the emergent forms of totalitarian states, . . . it must develop wholehearted commitments to the ideals of a free and co-operative society comparable in their devotion to, but different in their quality from, the dynamics of 'soil and blood' and a 'five-year plan'."

Citizenship Institute Planned by Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three Atlanta colleges, Emory University, Agnes Scott College, and Georgia Tech will join with the National Municipal League in staging a comprehensive Institute of Citizenship for three days, from Feb. 6 to 8.

This Institute, the thirteenth annual event in the city, will stress "Improvement of Local Government in the South."

A list of noted educators who will participate in the sessions includes: Dr. George Spicer, of the University of Virginia, Dr. Paul Wager, of the University of North Carolina, Dean Thomas J. Askew, of Armstrong Junior College, of Savannah, and the Director of the Institute, Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, Professor of Political Science, at Emory University.

Relief Picture in N. J. Is Again Brightened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. — Arthur Mudd, State Relief Director, presented another improved relief picture of New Jersey Jan. 13, showing that expenditures for November were the lowest of any month since October, 1937. He placed total cost of relief at $1,388,656, which was 2 per cent less than the preceding month.

Mr. Mudd said 57,685 cases were on the rolls, representing 168,90[illegible] persons, a drop of 7 per cent in the number of cases and 8.5 per cent in the number of persons assisted.

Works Projects Administration employment was a big factor in reducing the relief rolls, accounting for a net transfer of 1,862 cases. An aggregate of 9,591 cases was closed and 7,991 opened.

American Army Drilling on Skis

WASHINGTON (AP)—In Northern New York, Minnesota, Alaska and other snow-covered American areas Regular Army troops are being drilled this winter to travel—and if need be, to fight—on skis and snowshoes, like the Finns.

War Department officials said Jan. 13, however, the training was in progress long before the Finns demonstrated spectacularly the possibilities of war in the snow by turning back the invading Russians.

Some 1,300 pairs of skis were supplied troops at Fort Snelling, Minn., by the War Department a year ago, when the intention was to equip one battalion with skis and one with snowshoes.

Surplus stocks of troops in Alaska supplied 700 pairs of skis and the remainder were purchased. Equipment also has been supplied a limited number of troops at Fort Brady and Wayne, in Michigan.

Orders Are Orders

GREENVILLE, S. C. (AP)—As Mayor C. Fred McCullough drove into a side street, a little girl in a snow suit held up a hand:

"You can't go this way—we have it blocked off for sledding."

Hizzoner looked down the block at the children playing, said "Yes, m'am," backed up, and drove off in another direction.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music in Switzerland

By Dr. Willi Reich

Basel

Like every other cultural activity in Switzerland, its musical life is characterized by the diversification found in its landscape and peoples. Working peacefully with one another, the three language districts of German, French, and Italian Switzerland have had a determining influence on cultural development, although so far, in the field of creative music, only German and French Switzerland, with Othmar Schoeck and Arthur Honegger, have internationally known representatives.

Particularly do the many thriving cities foster the development of musically gifted individuals, for they have formed their own centers of culture and maintain well-drilled orchestral and theatrical ensembles. Their ambition to shine culturally has led to a wholesome competition, to which art owes great advancement. In a certain sense many Swiss cities have assumed the role of Maecenas. The musically outstanding cities of Switzerland are: in the German district, Zurich, Basel, Bern, Lucerne, Winterthur, St. Paul; in the French section, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel; in the Italian part, Lugano.

* * *

Characteristic of the music life of Switzerland are the splendidly trained choral groups, particularly the male choruses. Even in the smaller towns there are distinguished choral societies, which annually compete in a song festival, with often excellent performances These choral activities are linked with the founding of the first Swiss music organization, "Schweizerische Musikgesellschaft," in 1808, by Hans Georg Nägeli, a friend of Beethoven.

When one considers the strong national feeling which the Swiss express in their public and private lives, it is notworthy that there is no really national anthem recognized by all Swiss generally, but that in the various districts of the country different melodies are sung as national anthems. Perhaps this, too, is in line with the strongly individualized character of the landscape and peoples. The poem having the greatest popularity among the national anthems is "Rufst du, mein Vaterland," which is sung to the tune of "God save the King," and is used at all official affairs as the national anthem.

* * *

At present the superintendence of the choral groups is principally entrusted to the "Eidgenössischer Sängerverein," founded in 1842, while the creative musicians have been organized since 1867 in the "Schweizerischer Tonküunstlerverein." The preservation of Swiss folk music, which is distinguished by numerous "yodeler" melodies, is the ardent care of a number of societies.

There are conservatories of music in Zurich, Basel, Geneva and the venerable Musikkollegium in Winterthur. Since the radical pedagogical changes of the Swiss Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), group singing has been a regular subject for instruction in the elementary schools. There are chairs of musicology at the Universities of Bern, Basel, Zurich, Fribourg, and Geneva. An institute of especial originality is the "Schola Cantorum Basiliensis," founded in 1933 in Basel by the couductor, Paul Sacher, a school which as a teaching and research institute devotes its efforts to the old pre-classic vocal and instrumental music on the basis of the original conditions under which it was performed.

Important Swiss orchestral societies are the Basel Orchestra and the Music Society of Bern, the Tonhalle Orchestra in Zurich, the City Orchestra in Winterthur, and the Romance Orchestra in Geneva The last named is conducted by Ernest Ansermet.

Of the permanent opera houses in Switzerland the Stadttheaters in Zurich and Basel are principally worthy of notice. Zurich has attained special consequence as the place of important premieres of modern works (1937: Alban Berg's "Lulu"; 1938: Paul Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler") and for its opera festival (annually in June). Since 1938 Lucerne has come to the front as an international festival spot par excellence, and has taken over with great success the functions of Salzburg.

In the mountainous regions, which comprise the greater part of Switzerland, the radio naturally plays an important role in spreading an appreciation of music. There are radio casting stations in Switzerland in Beromünster, Sottens and Lugano, and studios in Zurich, Basel, Bern, Lausanne Geneva, and Lugano.

In these war times Switzerland has been continually conscious of the duty to culture which has fallen to her because of her position in the heart of Europe. The intensive program of opera and concert music, which has been in effect since October in Switzerland, fosters old and new music. Important performances generally are devoted to charitable purposes, and thus aid in alleviating the distress of our epoch.

Boston Symphony's Progress

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra approaches the close of the first half of its fifty-ninth season with a record which sustains its standards of achievement. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has produced about the usual proportion of novelties and revivals, and has lent his interpretative vision to performances of the customary number of repertory items.

The most unusual event of the season took place before the season's opening. This was a pair of programs of works by American composers. These special concerts were undertaken after the Boston orchestra had been barred by the American Federation of Musicians from participation in the New York celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. Several of the compositions offered were repeated at subscription concerts of the orchestra in New York and Boston.

The most impressive of the novelties of the first half of the season was written by an adoptive American, Ernest Bloch. It was his Violin Concerto, which (brilliantly played by Joseph Szigeti) served to strengthen one's conviction of the authenticity and individuality of his creative gift.

* * *

An odd thing about this work is that Mr. Bloch insists that it has no "Jewish" inspiration or intention, and that its main theme is "undoubtedly of an American-Indian character;" whereas to the listener it seems equally clear that both the theme referred to and the entire work are as racial in spirit as "Schélomo" or the "Three Jewish Poems." Which, of course, is quite as it should be. Plenty of people can write in imitation of Indian songs, but there is only one Bloch.

American composers also had a prominent place among the authors of other novelties of special interest. Walter Piston, for example, contributed a Concertino for piano and orchestra, written for the radio and played over the air in 1937. The work is characterized by the composer's usual scholarly and workmanlike design and execution. The solo part was played with élan by Jesús María Sanromá Another important American piece was the Third Symphony of Roy Harris, justly repeated from last season.

First performance was accorded also to the Second Symphony of Nicolai Lopatnikoff, young Russian now resident in the United States. The work is symphonic neither in form nor in proportions. Its chief virtue is a rhythmic vitality so marked as to persuade one that it must have been conceived as a dance piece.

Howard Hanson's Third Symphony surprisingly showed a Sibelius influence. Randall Thompson's Second is an unpretentious work. A Suite, "In Praise of Winter," by George Foote, a Bostonian, was of local interest. Ernst Toch's "Pinocchio, a Merry Overture," is a witty and charming piece. The Hanson symphony was directed by its composer, and the Toch overture by Richard Burgin, assistant conductor of the orchestra.

* * *

An event of surpassing popular interest was the appearance of the legendary Igor Stravinsky as guest conductor of a pair of concerts. He elected to present the "Jeu de Cartes" Suite, the Capriccio for piano and orchestra (Mr. Sanromá, soloist), the "Pétrouchka" Suite, and the "Symphonie de Psaumes."

Three of Dr. Koussevitzky's programs might be regarded as having a political slant: a Mozart-Mahler-Schubert list, "in honor of old Vienna;" a spirited revival of Sibelius' "Finlandia" to close the concerts of Dec. 22-23, and a French program.

Several of the members of the orchestra were delayed in returning last fall by the war in Europe. All are now back at their desks.

Nicolai Malko

Guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the concerts of Jan. 19-20, in Symphony Hall, Boston.

A Principal Joy

By Harold Hobson

London

There is in London again the sound of revelry by night; and in the theater once more bright lights shine down upon fair women and men bravely dressed. The blackout gave to a fashion a quietus that "Who's Taking Liberty?" at the Whitehall shows to have been only temporary. For several weeks entertainment seekers refused to grope through pitch-dark streets in the full panoply of evening clothes. First nights lost their glory. Managers in several cases hastened this movement in sartorial declination by starting the run of their pieces with matinees, following this up with two performances an evening. Intellectual standards also fell away; there came a rush of musical comedies and revues.

But at the Whitehall there was at least a reflection of former splendors. Tiaras, it is true, were rare. But white starched shirts, which hitherto have been as singular among the press of tweeds and serges as was Henry of Navarre's white cockade at Ivry, covered every manly chest. Here and there a jewel gleamed.

Miss Pamela Frankau's "Who's Taking Liberty?" is an intimate political pantomime; and it calls for a certain amount of wit in the comprehensive references—which at its first performance it abundantly received. Liberty (Miss Dorothy Hyson) is Cinderella; the two Ugly Sisters, Gretchen and Katinka (Mr. Reginald Purdell and Mr. Frederick Burtwell) carry gigantic handbags decorated with the swastika and the hammer and sickle; and in the end they are worsted by Prince Charming (without the aid of a slipper) who, in the person of Miss Margaretta Scott, a gallant figure in various dashing costumes of scarlet silk and blue, represents the British Monarchy and St. George of England.

France, however, is not forgotten. She takes the stage as the Fairy Godmother (Miss Hermione Darnborough), though she does not seem to know very clearly what to do with it. The patriotism of "Who's Taking Liberty?" is, in fact, mainly insular; and the spotlight rightly concentrates upon the vivacious and brilliantly-smiling Miss Scott, who can slap her thighs with a crack that the most robust of Principal Boys would envy, and flourish a sword as picturesquely as Coeur de Lion himself.

Yet the real beauty of the piece resides in the homely features of the Ugly Sisters. With the other characters Miss Frankau's pen sometimes splutters; here it writes always with a most smooth gall. Gretchen and Katinka are nicely differentiated. The one is small and dark, ready to fly into sudden rages; the other genial and buxom, evidently very pleased with life, displaying an affable, good-humored courtesy in her determination to grab the larger share of every cake. For the most part they are on good terms with each other. Gretchen sings:

When splitting all Europe in two?
What should I go without you
I'll take the West bit—

And I'll take the best bit,

interpolates Katinka, with a pleasant but businesslike smile. She can also administer a neat rebuke. When Gretchen shows a tendency to forget her position as the junior sister, Katinka restores a sense of proportion with the remark:

For planes that drop before they're hit,
There's nothing like a Messerschmitt.

Mr. Purdell and Mr. Burtwell and Miss Frankau make "Who's Taking Liberty?" the wittiest, as Miss Hyson, Miss Scott, and the scene designer make it the prettiest, entertainment that London has seen since the lights went out in Europe.

Debuts at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Two debuts of uncommon interest have varied lately the procedure at the Metropolitan Opera House. Alexander Kipnis made his first appearance there at the matinée of "Parsifal" on the fifth, and that evening, in "La Bohème," Jarmila Novotna did likewise. Though Mr. Kipnis was new to the Metropolitan, he had sung here, of course, in both opera and concert. Yet for this re-debut Gurnemanz might seem hardly a favorable role. But all that was changed when you heard and saw him.

The Gurnemanz Mr. Kipnis set before us was no garrulous bore, but a human, vivid character, and the richness of his tones, the color and modulation of his delivery, and the nobility of his vocal line left no doubt that the Russian-American bass is an important acquisition for the Metropolitan. The only question was, why had he not been engaged there years before?

Walter Olitzki appeared to regard the magician Klingsor as a Beckmesser who had removed from Nuremberg to Montsalvat. However, Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior both sang with great effect as Kundry and Parsifal, and Friedrich Schorr brought the requisite depth of expression to the utterances of Amfortas. Erich Leinsdorf presided at the conductor's desk.

* * *

Mme. Novotna had already sung here once—a few weeks ago when she essayed the solo soprano part in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. There she was a misfit, but not as Mimi. She is an artist who can be described unreservedly as sympathetic, and rarely does one see such skillful and unaffected acting in opera as hers. Her Mimi you accepted at once as authentic.

The voice in itself may be of secondary worth, but it proved sufficient for the requirements of "La Bohème," and she sang with appropriate feeling and an Italian diction that was a model of purity and distinctness. If Mme. Novotna has other roles on her list that suit her as well as Mimi does, she will turn out to be another valuable acquisition. The Rodolfo of the occasion was Jussi Björling, who, though not in the best of voice, did some fine singing.

"Lohengrin" on the evening of the third offered a new Ortrud in Rose Pauly and "The Flying Dutchman" on the evening of the eighth had a new hero in Herbert Janssen. Until this season Mme Pauly's only operatic part in New York had been the title role of the Strauss "Elektra." This season we have had first her Venus and now her Ortrud.

In the latter part she is vixenish and bitter, a compact embodiment of the malignant and vindictive. There is nothing heroic in the scale of this Ortrud, not even in the big vocal outbursts, which possess intensity and thrust rather than volume and strength. The singing of Mme. Flagstad (Elsa) and Mr. Melchior (Lohengrin) gave the evening real distinction.

Mr. Janssen emphasized the Dutchman's tragic aloofness to such an extent that he seemed scarcely a part of his own opera. The tragedy would have been only the more poignant if the strange wanderer of the sea had condescended to be just a wee bit more folksy. Still, in any case, the Janssen voice, highish and of moderate size, is no substitute for the heavy bass-baritone that the Dutchman's music demands. Inevitably the feature of the performance was Mme. Flagstad's well-considered and impressively sung Senta.

* * *

The matinée of the sixth gave a large Metropolitan audience its first hearing this season of "Lakmé," which, thanks to Lily Pons, has become genuinely popular. Mme. Pons sang prettily in a voice that had never sounded less substantial and acted the Hindoo girl most touchingly. The wonder of wonders, however, was her raiment, which the Queen of Sheba in all her glory could hardly have rivaled. Armand Tokatyan, looking positively boyish, sang a very good Gerald, and Ezio Pinza, though never quite at his best in a French part, made a dignified and sonorous Nilakantha.

Igor Stravinsky as guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony attracted large audiences to Carnegie Hall on the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh. The program for the first two concerts was devoted to his own compositions. At the last two he presented a Tchaikovsky program.

His selection from his own works comprised the ballet "Apollon Musagète," the concert suite from "Pétrouchka," the ballet "Jeu de Cartes," and the revised concert suite from "The Fire-Bird." From this juxtaposition the "Pétrouchka" and the "Fire-Bird" suites emerged as masterpieces, even if minor masterpieces, but the tribute to Apollo and three of his Muses, for all the quality of the workmanship, sounded decidedly tame, and the indisputable brightness and wit of "Jeu de Cartes" were not sufficient to reveal this danced card game as matter of great charge.

In choosing Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony Mr. Stravinsky supplied a timely reminder that the neglect accorded it in general is undeserved. The other numbers were the Violin Concerto, in which Erica Morini shone in the solo part, and the ever delightful "Nut-Cracker" Suite.

Stravinsky in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Although the San Francisco Symphony season still begins at a later date than would be ideal, it happily did manage, this winter, to precede the holidays with two subscription pairs of concerts. The first was led, of course, by Pierre Monteux. At the second, an interesting guest conductor was Igor Stravinsky.

The orchestra continues in the fine condition to which Mr. Monteux has brought it. It is still capable of development toward a more succulent string quality and a more mellow brass. Yet in general its sonority is splendid; its skill as a blended and flexible unit is first rate; and artistically it is capable of giving a conductor any expressive effect of which he himself may be master.

In his first program, Mr. Monteux, after a rather dry or uncommunicative start, warmed into his best vein. He gave sweepingly rhapsodic performance to the semi-theatrical, semi-dramatic Second Symphony of Sibelius, a score that would seem potentially as popular as the symphonies of Tchaikovsky. There was exquisite atmosphere in his handling of Ravel's "Spanish Rhapsody." The Beethoven "Leonore" Overture No. 3 performance was merely alert and routined. The beautiful "Haydn" Variations of Beethoven acquired fuller and fuller eloquence as they proceeded.

Characteristically, Mr. Stravinsky wasted no showmanship, no rhetoric, no bravura in his series of performances. Without being a virtuosic conductor, however, he is a competent one. While his expressive scope is relatively limited, his efforts are aided by the fact that he is keenly and steadfastly musical. He kept his program moving. He inspired the orchestra to an exceptionally fresh, fine tonal quality.

This quality made his performance of his own "Pétrouchka" Suite extraordinarily effective. For once the music was satisfactory as a concert score and did not cry out for the need of ballet stage effect.

Two of his selections were unfamiliar. He revived the rarely heard Second Symphony of Tchaikovsky. He provided the local première of the music of his two-year-old ballet, "Game of Cards." The symphony did not scale the heights of ardor that are so compelling in Tchaikovsky's later works. Even so, it proved to be surprisingly good Tchaikovsky. It uses good Slavic melodies. It is colorful. It is never dull.

The "Jeux de Cartes" music is hardly to be taken very seriously, whether Mr. Stravinsky wills so or no. It is a piquant and glib neo-classic opus. It parodies or at least recalls many sorts of dance and salon music from Lully to Rossini and Johann Strauss. It was sporadically entertaining. Too much of it seemed trivial or intentionally perverse.

A New Irish Playwright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Frank Carney has, with his first play, "They Went By Bus," at the Abbey, struck a note of originality in theme, albeit his characters are more or less familiar types. His play is the dramatization of an emotion gradually brought into being during the first two acts, built up with subtlety and brought to an intensely dramatic climax when in the last act we see a bus with its 10 passengers rushing down a slippery hill.

Duncallagher is any small Irish town in a setting of hills, and the play begins on the opening day of a murder trial. We meet in the grocery bar of the local hotel a woman witness for the defense who had volunteered her evidence; a tax collector new to his job and rather given to talking about the sums he collects; the barman, who has fallen in love with his employer's daughter and is given notice to quit, and a sailor whose views of the town and its people are harsh and cynical.

The first and second acts are given over to casual incidents, and conversation ranges from everyday affairs to the murder. The pattern is nevertheless being slowly woven and interest built up. By means of character development and by the device of casual lines that occur naturally in the dialogue, the impression of approaching calamity is conveyed. The second act finds one expecting one knows not what. The rural dwellers leave to take the bus home. The young lovers decide to elope by the same bus, and the tax collector, under the persuasion of the sailor, has decided to abscond and travel with his companion by the same route.

* * *

The third act reveals a bus about to start. It leaves, and soon its speed has to be diminished on account of the condition of the road. The sailor urges more speed. A snowstorm comes and the driver reduces progress to a crawl. The sailor takes command and, threatening the driver with a knife, compels him to increase speed. Panic brings out the truth as to the murder. The sailor proves to be a madman and we see the bus swaying in its flight. A sudden stop, a crash, darkness.

Mr. Carney has intensified drama in that last act and the situation established is the natural sequel to the outlook of the various characters and the conditions which contribute to the forming of such characters. Beneath that casual outlook and way of living which are characteristic of rural life lies a weakness in one direction or another which carries a threat. This is revealed by means of the slow development, by looks, by involuntary movements, and by apparently insignificant remarks. Youthful impulse plays its part and the stirring up of latent ambitions leads to victimization. All is contained in this seemingly formless progress until at last the loose threads are gathered together in the bus and the catastrophe swallows guilty and innocent alike. As a play of Irish rural life. "They Went By Bus" is deeply impressive and thought-provoking.

* * *

The author was excellently served by a cast that included Cyril Cusack, William O'Gorman, Joseph Linnane and Gertrude Quinn in the chief roles. The staging of the last act was wonderfully realistic when one considers the smallness of the Abbey stage. The credit here belongs to Lennox Robinson, as producer, but I have to quarrel with him as to the lighting of the barroom. This was much too bright, and it marred very considerably the atmosphere of sinister import which should have swept in with the entrance of the sailor. It also helped to give a false sense of comedy during the earlier scenes and it tended to hinder the establishment of the leitmotif in the background. It was a slight defect but, if it had been absent, the play would have come into its own much sooner.

J. J. Hayes

Roger Fry in Retrospect

Last Lectures by Roger Fry. New York: Macmillan. $5.

These last lectures by Roger Fry were really the first lectures of a series given after his appointment as Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge University, 1933-1934. He had planned a critical survey of the history of art. The work was never completed, halting at the threshold of the Dark Ages, an epoch of which Roger Fry's elucidation would have been most welcome and valuable. But those who are familiar with his writings may guess at the nature of the unwritten, undelivered lectures with the help of his tenets of criticism set forth in the initial lectures.

It is difficult to write in detached fashion about this great critic, for to some of us Roger Fry was mentor and guide through our early years of exploration and discovery in the vast field of artistic inquiry and appreciation. He was a scholar free of the boundaries and prejudices of specialized learning; he approached new and unknown art objects with an eager mind; he refused to conform to hardened traditions and set grooves of taste. He was not given to fads, but with utmost sincerity probed the sensational and fashionable as well as the odd and chaotic tendencies current. He was fearless, pursuing his conviction against a tide of wrath and invective.

He was the first to discern the peculiar qualifications of modern French painting; to see through the eye of the artist, to perceive through his sensibilities. He was among the first to apprehend the importance of new discoveries made by archaeologists, ethnologists, explorers in their revelations of hidden artifacts, and he did not hesitate to set a higher artistic estimate upon a Negro-carved wooden statuette than upon a classical Greek masterpiece. And it was not by way of sensation mongering but through earnest conviction.

* * *

Roger Fry seemed to be perfectly suited to the role of critic in the twentieth century, for he was flexible enough to reframe art history when new facts piled up. He had the intellectual calm, the scholarly store of information, the boundless enthusiasm for beauty in its innumerable and unpredictable guises. Everything he wrote had point and savor, and though there are times when we may differ with him, we feel constantly the stimulation of an exceedingly aware critical consciousness.

There are underlying laws which a critic comes to seek, laws which are inevitable in great works of art. One critic may dwell upon the functional factor, another concentrates on social or historical factors, a third may be obsessed with design. Roger Fry found in the most impressive works of art a vital element, distinguished not merely by careful arrangement, but by rhythms personal and varied, qualities engendered by sensibility. The art object must have an indwelling vitality, something more than the imitation of a living thing. That precious quality is found in varying degree in differing cultures, and Roger Fry is lavish in praise when he finds it, impatient when he discovers craftsmen sacrificing it to "luxury" effect, sleekness and mere elaborateness.

* * *

These essentials he seeks in art of past, and there is no discussion of iconography, superstition, functionalism in this historic survey. Roger Fry considered that great art production is not necessarily concomitant with strong belief. The Egyptians if anything, he believed hampered in free expression of cogent art impulses by stringent economic and religious forces. They were bound too tightly to requirements of description, decoration, and mechanical finish. The Babylonians and Assyrians, too, suffered from constraints which did not permit free plastic expression.

In negro art is expressed "the vital essence of man"; "Negro art is the most spiritual art we know of." In a Mayan sculpture he found an unmatchable "equilibrium between system and sensibility." The Chinese of old had their peculiar balance between the orderly and the fanciful, and Roger Fry was effusive over the discoveries of sensibility in ancient Chou ritual bronzes. He deplored any softening or subduing tendency, such as that of the Ch'in epoch, when the qualities of sensibility were submerged under polish and finesse. He digresses upon the "intuitive vitalism" of the Steppe artists, who exercised their influence upon the Chinese. Roger Fry did not like Indian Art, yet he points out the extraordinary capacity the Indian craftsman possessed to express himself freely in three-dimensional space, but the Indian genius wanted a coördinating intelligence.

His departures from conventional evaluations are probably most startling in relation to Greek art. He had had schooling in the classics and no doubt developed early an antipathy for such dogmatic pedagogy. He found the Greek search for the average, the norm, disturbing. There is no inner life, he felt, in this perfected and non-human image, meant to embody the ideal. The Greeks were too intellectual, too calculating to grasp the pulsations and variations which engender sensibility. For Roger Fry they replaced the vital with the intellectual. He did not share the enthusiasm of sophisticates of today for the archaic sculpture, which he found static and conceptualized. The precious instinctive quality is lacking in the vases, as well, he thought.

The "Last Lectures" are plentifully illustrated with photographs which are interesting and provocative. It was human for Roger Fry to favor selections which supported his thesis.

Dorothy Adlow

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U-Boat Crews Big Problem in Reich

With Germany concentrating its major naval experts in its submarine campaign, production of submarines and the officers and crews to man them become matters of strategic importance. In the last of two articles, a naval expert discusses Germany's capacity for training of crews. Germany's submarine building capacity was discussed in the first article.

By A Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Will Germany be able to supply competent crews if its shipyards, during the coming summer or fall, succeed in delivering large numbers of newly completed submarines, say from 30 to 50 a month?

There is a world of difference between supplying crews and supplying experienced crews, and unless a submarine is manned by an experienced crew, it is more of a menace to itself than to an enemy. Generally speaking, the training of a submarine crew may be considered to fall into four distinct categories.

First there must be a thorough grounding in the use, care, operation, and repair of the manifold components entering into the construction and equipment of a submarine. A great deal of this class of instruction is individual, as there are many specialties involved.

Secondly, the crew as a whole must become expert in handling the submarine and in firing torpedoes under normal conditions.

Thirdly it must learn all the tricks that enter into operating a submarine under war conditions.

And last, there must be thorough indoctrination in the measures to be taken in instantly meeting all sorts of sudden emergencies.

World War Record

Some idea of what German thoroughness and flair for organization can be expected to accomplish may be gathered from an examination of the results Germany attained in providing submarine crews during the World War.

At the outbreak of that war the German submarine service comprised a personnel of 1,400, of which number, 747 were assigned to duty on submarines.

On Sept. 1, 1918, the submarine personnel had grown to 11,917 of which 5,467 were attached to submarines. In the interim, 5,924 men and officers had been lost, making a total of at least 17,841 men who had been attached to the submarine service.

The information at hand is not definitely informative concerning the exact number of men passed through the submarine schools, which had courses of three months for both officers and men. However, there is an authoritative German statement to the effect that these schools supplied all of the officers and 80 per cent of the enlisted personnel required for commissioning new submarines. And during the last 2½ years of the war, new submarines were completed at an average of approximately nine a month.

By 1917 and 1918, however, the inexperience of the inadequately trained captains and crews of German submarines resulted in a lessening of efficiency and there were several instances of submarines offering comparatively feeble resistance before being abandoned and scuttled by their crews.

Practice Didn't Work

The practice of breaking up the veteran crew of older boats to supply the complements of newly commissioned craft with nuclei of experienced men resulted in neither the older nor the new submarines being efficient units.

Also, the scheme of appointing successful submarine captains to command newer and radically different boats frequently proved disastrous to both the new submarine and the reputation of the captain.

It is an axiom that the efficiency of a submarine is determined by the ability of its captain. His is the eye at the periscope, and he is the one who must come to prompt and correct decisions, which frequently must be made on the spur of the moment.

There are German statistics which show that 5 per cent of the World War U-Boat captains were responsible for over 33 per cent of the damage done by submarines, and this recapitulation does not afford very high praise for the remaining 95 per cent of captains.

In any submarine service the proper training of captains is, at best, a slow process. This training, other than the rudimentals, is not to be obtained in a school. It must come through the experience gained under varied conditions on board of a submarine.

The Germans realized this indispensable requirement and sent prospective captains on one or more cruises under experienced commanding officers. They also adopted a policy of furnishing each submarine with a qualified merchant marine captain to give expert advice in matters pertaining to local piloting and concerning the identification of merchant shipping encountered.

Graduates Accumulated

In the present war, Germany has furthered submarines from the start, and it has had time, not only to establish a submarine school of ample capacity, but to have accumulated a considerable number of graduates.

It is understood that the Germans have developed a machine which, to some extent, simulates the behavior of a submarine when submerged, and with which preliminary training is given in the art of controlling the horizontal rudders. This device permits considerable elementary training in a highly important duty but one difficult to master, training that is given on land before proceeding with final instruction on board of submarines.

It would seem that in so far as crews for submarines are concerned, Germany will have acquired a considerable reserve of trained men. Moreover, its schools can be augmented so as to be capable of producing any desired number of men who are prepared to be formed into crews for submarines.

And assembled crews undoubtedly will be given thorough training on board of submarines on the Baltic drill grounds, but they will not be experienced organizations.

The real rub, however, will come in providing experienced captains. Any capable officer can learn to put a submarine through its paces, but to qualify as a captain who is fitted to undertake combatant operations is an entirely different matter.

Why Poland Fell: A Reply To German Propaganda

By Ann Cardwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—German charges that the Poles lacked culture and, owing to their "backwardness," had no claim to be an independent nation, were vigorously denied by Eugene Kwiatkowski, builder of the Port of Gdynia and former Polish Vice-President and Minister of Finance, who has been interned in Rumania.

While Germany's Propaganda Ministry uses press and picture to make Poland a synonym for all the vices of national and private housekeeping, and thus seeks to justify the Reichswehr's going in to clean it up, Mr. Kwiatkowski, produced a sharply reversed pen picture of Polish advance and achievement since 1919.

He refuted also the widely accepted theory that Poland's army, under any circumstances, was illfitted to oppose Germany's Blitzkrieg advance. The Reich's success came, he declared, because "we made the mistake of mobilizing only three divisions," "all our foreign friends had appealed to us to stop mobilizing" on the ground that it might hasten the outbreak of war.

Peace Was Need

Peace, he contended further, was Poland's prime need in 1939, situated as it was between two giants and with its comeback trail only partially trod. It was this requirement of peace which led Poland to refuse to side with either Russia or Germany, and which eventually brought down upon it the hostility of the Reich.

Mr. Kwiatkowski's remarks seemed directed partly at Poland's new Government-in-exile, housed in France, which has censured the former Polish regime not only for incompetence in the prosecution of the war, but also for failing to unite all factions in a truly national government.

Poland, he said, rebuilt Warsaw and made it a modern western capital after 100 years of stagnation. The Nation established itself on a sound financial basis and balanced its budget. It built the Port of Gdynia at great public sacrifice and made it one of Europe's finest seaports, while Danzig, thanks to economic relations with Poland, tripled its pre-World War turnover.

Industries Relocated

Under Mr. Kwiatkowski's own supervision came the construction of the Central Industrial Project, which built or relocated Poland's vital industries as distant as possible from points liable to attack, in the so-called industrial triangle of central Poland. This project opened Poland to new industrial development and brought employment to thousands.

In the matter of minorities, where Russia and Germany both have charged persecution and discrimination, he contended the Poles were well aware of their State's inheritance of millions of backward peasants, some composing minority races, which had been kept in ignorance by the powers that divided Poland in the eighteenth century.

To these, he said, Poland extended opportunities and privileges denied minorities in other lands. Poland, he added, had worked out a policy of rural reform that was changing the appearance of the countryside and turning the peasant into a small farmer. Cultural centers had been started, and hospitals, electricity, and gas plants were in process of construction.

Turning to German intrigue against Russia, through Poland, Mr. Kwiatkowski said that Germany inquired about the possibility of Poland's supporting the anti-Comintern front. The answer was no.

The Reich, however, he continued, "was not discouraged. Several compatriots of the German Foreign Minister, during his stay in Warsaw in 1939, made insistent efforts in this direction at a dinner given by the German Ambassador in Warsaw.

"I myself was also asked by several friends of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to give views on the matter. These gentlemen tried to explain that the best thing for Poland was to co-operate with Germany against Soviet Russia. They tried to point out the complete inability of the statesmen in the democratic countries of the West to do anything. They were certain of Germany's success in attaining everything the Führer wanted . . ."

The German strategy, as outlined by Mr. Kwiatkowski, involved simply showing Germany's strength, then swallowing the desired morsel of territory and then offering a guarantee of peace to the world.

"According to their opinion," he went on, "it was possible to influence any country, where not a leader but the public decide in home affairs, simply by first showing your strength and then the fait accompli and the offer of peace. This argument was intended to deprive us of all hope that association of our policy with that of the western powers would be of any value to us.

Russia Called 'Plague'

"The Nazis went on to show the Poles that the real plague in the world was Soviet Russia. But Poland would side with neither of these neighbors against the other. This should be remembered when the matter of Poland's refusal to allow Soviet troops to cross through Vilno and Lwow to attack Germany comes up."

Poland made a serious military mistake, Mr. Kwiatkowski declared, in mobilizing only three divisions.

"At the end of August," he said, "we had been warned from outside of Germany's decision to commit an act of aggression. . . . Within a few hours a full mobilization was announced, while 24 hours later we were attacked by nearly 100 division along the whole German and Slovakian frontier. The peacetime Polish Army was crushed and large number of the reservists hastening to the front were taken prisoner.

"With such a triumph to Germany's credit, German propaganda is now talking about Poland's failure to establish her own independent existence. If Poland or any other country, having mobilized 40 or 50 divisions, committed an aggression, with the help of the Soviet Army, on any non-mobilized smaller country, for instance a Baltic state, and then tried to explain that the fall of such a state means inability to carry on independent life, such an act would be labelled with the name of 'banditry.'"

Canadian-American Conferees Meet

OTTAWA (CP)—Charles Stewart, Chairman of the International Joint Commission for Canada, and Lawrence J. Burpee, Secretary to the Commission, were back in Ottawa Jan. 11 after a visit to Washington where they met American members of the Commission.

Mr. Burpee said the purpose of the visit was to make the personal acquaintance of newly-appointed United States members, R. Walton Moore, Counselor of the United States Department of State, and Roger McWhortle, Chief Engineer of the Federal Power Commission. A. D. Stanley is Chairman of the United States section.

Booker T. Washington Honored in New Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The commemorative Booker T. Washington stamp, which is of the ten-cent denomination, will go on sale here April 7, according to a formal notice received from the Post Office Department. The Tuskegee Institute Post Office will be the official office for the first day's sale, the stamp going on sale in all other post offices April 8. A special commemorative envelope will also be available at Tuskegee Institute for post-marking on the first day of issue and sale.

Fittingly April 7 was chosen as the date of the first issue of the Booker T. Washington commemorative stamp, as it is also the date of the observance of Founders' Day at Tuskegee Institute. Postmaster General James A. Farley is to be the guest speaker at the Founders' Day celebration. His address is to be radiocast over a national hookup as well as musical selections given by the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

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Lieut. Gen. Ernst Linder

who fought in the Finnish war for independence in 1918, shown after he retired from the Swedish Army in order to be free to command a contingent of Swedish volunteers being organized to aid Finland in its fight against the aggression of Soviet Russia.

British Scouting Flights Cover Germany, Austria, Bohemia

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—First reported British aerial scouting over Bohemia and Austria was announced today in an Air Ministry communique, which said Eastern Germany also had been scouted again in extensive flights.

The number of planes in what the British called "the largest survey flight of the war" was not disclosed.

Because of the necessity of avoiding the Netherlands and Belgium, the flights—if all the planes flew from England—were about 1,700 miles long, roughly equal to flying the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland.

The Air Ministry, meanwhile, disclosed that British fighter planes shot down a German aircraft off the southeast coast of Scotland this morning, the fifth successive day of Nazi air raids over the British coast.

Londoners yesterday heard antiaircraft batteries shooting at a German raider over the Thames Estuary, one of five points on the English east coast scouted by German fliers.

No bombs were dropped on land, but the German fliers kept up the aerial survey of London's outskirts, the southeast coast and the Suffolk, Norfolk and Yorkshire coasts.

The German High Command reported in Berlin that two British planes were shot down yesterday, one of them when eight British craft unsuccessfully attempted to bomb German destroyers in Helgoland Bight. It said German planes carried out "important" reconnaissance flights over the North Sea and France.

Germans Face New Burdens

(Continued from Page 1)

chants are now convinced that a large proportion of their number is due for liquidation as merchants and transference to manual labor.

The prospective financial measures are more veiled in press discussions. Some hint at new taxes, but others roundly oppose taxation as a device for increasing the national resources. Most of the papers inveigh against inflation, while at the same time the increase in the floating debt, tax certificate issues, and circulating currency indicate that some form of inflation is already under way.

Emphasis on Savings

The major emphasis of these press discussions is on savings, seeming to suggest the probability that measures are under consideration to induce the public to store away a larger share of their incomes in savings accounts, which would be in effect impounded to provide a basis for Government credit.

It would appear that savings accounts would still remain under the name of the depositor, but the process might be like the gradual acquisition of Government bond by the weekly savings. As a result of this situation there is a widespread tendency among the public now to spend its surplus income on anything. They are in search of objects to buy. For a short period there was a great rush for rugs. This tendency was promptly halted by rationing. Any object which had a lasting value was eagerly sought, but few such types of things were available and prices have been going up due to the excessive demand.

Also there is a current tendency to spend more money on entertainment than is customary for the German who is in the habit of saving. Crowded places of entertainment of all kinds are evidences both of escape from war strain and of the fact that reduction of available food and consumer goods means a greater surplus of money, which is usable only for entertainment or savings.

One suggestion in the Lokal Anzeiger is that savings might be encouraged by preferential taxation. A person who assumes an obligation to save regular amounts would be allowed to deduct this amount from his income when computing the tax. The discussion at this stage apparently is intended primarily to warn the people both against wasteful spending and against hoarding money

There is a constant reiteration of the opinion that further heavy taxes are undesirable. The Economics Minister, Dr. Walther Funk, has stated categorically that the Government "refuses to cover war costs by printing notes."

Nevertheless there seems to be implied the hint that the people must save or that surplus funds must be extracted either by enforced saving or higher taxes. One extreme suggestion was that all bank notes must be registered with the bank as guaranty against home hoarding.

An article in the Börsen Zeitung this week says: "It is very possible that it will be necessary to increase the war taxes, though these would be quite separate from peace taxes, which could rather be decreased."

The same article stresses the desirability of checking liquid money. It argues that there is ample capital in Germany, and that the only question now is to bring it under control and make it serve the needs of war finance.

Under this barrage of indeterminate discussion on new financial measures, the Germans are wondering just what is coming.

Fellowship Competition Announced for Negroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Urban League announces its annual competitive examination for fellowships in social work for Negro students, specifying that applicants must be graduates or candidates for graduation from accredited colleges and that applications must be filed with Executive Secretary Eugene Kinckle Jones in Room 826 at 1133 Broadway by March 15, 1940.

Red Attacks Shifting Back To Salla Front

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 13 (AP)—The brunt of Finnish-Russian fighting today appeared likely to shift back to the Salla front above the Arctic Circle following yesterday's Russian air attacks on southern Finland, described as one of the heaviest bombings in the month-and-a-half of war.

Breaking Helsingfors telephone communications with the outside world and raiding a dozen other cities, the violent attacks came a day after a Soviet attempt to land parachute troops on the Karelian Isthmus was reported to have ended disastrously in the air.

Lahti, 60 miles north of the capital, reported the heaviest damage. The radio station in this important railway junction was put out of commission by bombs. Eleswhere the damage was not so heavy, although there were some casualties.

Thirty planes raided Abo, southwestern seaport through which much foreign material and many volunteers for Finland are passing. Other cities along the Gulf of Bothnia were likewise pounded.

Bombs which broke Helsingfors telephone connections with foreign lands fell on islands some 30 miles south of the Capital. Vibrations were felt here. Riihimaki, a rail junction 40 miles north of Helsingfors, also was bombed. Telephone communication was expected to be re-established shortly.

Meanwhile Scandinavian correspondents said both the Finns and Soviet Russia were rushing heavy reinforcements to the far-north Salla front.

One report from a Danish newspaper correspondent in that sector said the Red Army had at least 40,000 men there and had been bringing up more in the past few days. He said the Finns also were reinforcing and preparing an attempt to encircle the invaders.

A Swedish correspondent said large numbers of fresh Russian troops were being dropped by parachute from planes.

Help for Finns

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Spain, Italy, and southeastern European countries are shipping war materials to Finland through France, an official spokesman said yesterday.

He said that volunteers also are en route from the countries to join the Finnish forces.

Deputy Jean Mistleg told a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies that the Helsingfors Government had expressed "satisfaction."

The International Federation of Trades Unions, meeting in Paris, urged all affiliated organizations to hasten material and financial aid to Finland.

Canada Proves Convoy's Aid

OTTAWA, Jan. 12 (CP)—Evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the convoy system is seen in figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the value of Canada's imports from the United Kingdom during the third month of the war.

Goods shipped in convoy to Canada from the United Kingdom during November, 1939, increased to $13,482,462 from $5,777,132 the previous month and $11,026,638 the corresponding month of 1938, the Bureau said.

Canada's total imports from all countries rose to $84,561,211 from $79,053,266 the previous month and $63,303,669 the corresponding month a year before. Imports from all British Empire countries amounted to $21,668,963 compared with $13,651,742 and $17,970,038.

Imports from different countries, with figures for the previous month and the corresponding month of 1938 in brackets: United States, $56,891,222 ($60,444,240-$37,651,046), France, $449,301 ($257,137-$703,969); Japan, $592,346 ($354,038-$342,335); Switzerland, $429,299 ($256,499-$288,817); Belgium, $591,235 ($710,568-$850,326); Colombia, $615,405 ($210,066-$1,009,892); Australia, $2,147,139 ($852,649-$1,161,954); British South Africa, $676,755 ($1,033,830-$656,050).

There were no imports from Chile during November and there were decreased imports from the previous month from Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland, French Africa, French East Indies, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Peru, Rumania, Sweden, Syria, Alaska, Hawaii, and Venezuela. Imports from Finland amounted to $3,003, or half of the previous month's total.

Countries showing an increase over the previous month were Brazil, China, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Paraguay, Portugal, Muang Thai (Siam), Spain, Canary Islands, Turkey, Philippines, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

British Lose Two More Ships

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Landing of the 195-ton British trawler Croxton's crew of nine in an English port disclosed yesterday that the vessel had been sunk in the North Sea Jan. 11 by a German warplane.

Bombing of the Steamer Pitwines, 932 tons, off the Yorksire coast yesterday by two German warplanes also was announced. The crew was saved and their vessel was taken in tow.

Soviet Ship Seized

HONG KONG (AP)—British naval units Jan. 13 brought the 2,492-ton Russian Steamer Selenga to this port to examine her cargo for contraband.

This was the first action of its kind by Britain's China fleet since the European war began, but a communiqué emphasized it was "normal procedure carried out daily in European waters."

The British also took action to check attempts to re-import into Hong Kong goods of German origin which were taken to the Portuguese Colony of Macao at the outbreak of war.

The Government banned the importation from Macao of a list of articles including steel, dyes, medicines, chemicals, medical and surgical goods and machinery of all types. Hong Kong normally is a free port.

One Not Scuttled

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 13 (AP)—The 4,930-ton former German passenger liner Düsseldorf, captured by the British Cruiser Despatch off the Chilean coast on Dec. 15, has reached Bermuda with a new name—and British nationality.

Her registry was changed at Jamaica and she was renamed the Poland, in honor of Commander John R. Poland of H. M. S. Despatch. She is in charge of a British prize crew.

Orlando Not Sure How It Got Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Although this city was named and incorporated less than 65 years ago, no one knows definitely today how it received its name.

Some of the older residents claim it was named for an early Indian fighter, Orlando Reeves, who lived near here, but others disagree and contend the name was obtained from Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Limited British Buying Hits New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand, which has been facing one crisis because of the shortage of foreign exchange, is now caught up in another because the British Government will not undertake to purchase her produce in quantities large enough to improve the situation.

Government announcements that New Zealand meat and butter will be sold to Britain at fixed prices do not mean the British have contracted to purchase the whole exportable surplus of these commodities, it is learned from authoritative sources. The only New Zealand product Britain has undertaken to buy without qualification is wool.

Up until now official announcements have been framed to give the impression that New Zealand was on the same footing as Australia, and that her meat, dairy produce and wool, all of which go to the United Kingdom in great quantities, would be completely purchased by London. But some time ago the British announced that they would not pay for dairy produce at the rate the Government here is giving the farmers.

Because of these British objections, the agreement on the figure at which State purchase by the United Kingdom would be made was much delayed before London gave way.

At this time New Zealand needs to keep her production and export trade at a high figure because she has demands made upon her which she has never had to face before. Not only does she have to meet large interest payment on British-held bonds, but she is now entering upon a period of repaying a British loan due next year in a series of annual payments. In addition, the trade control plan adopted a year ago to "build up foreign exchange," according to Finance Minister Nash, has managed to move up exchange held by the Government from $21,000,000 early in December, 1938, to $27,000,000 12 months later. This gain is not even enough to meet half the first year's installment in repayment of the maturing British debt.

This circumstance in a major object of the import control scheme is due, according to responsible officers, to the fact that the Government has granted permits for import of so much machinery and such qauntities of raw materials that benefits under the import control plan have been to some extent lost.

Until recently the Government has been willing to allow traders to import goods, provided they did not have to pay for them for 12 months. But so much of the trade has been continued on this basis that today it is difficult to get goods on deferred payment. Even if sellers are willing to grant the financing terms the Government will not permit import to be made before July next.

Another aspect of the same policy is the attempt now being made to force manufacturers to live on their reserve stocks of raw materials. Industrialists who usually carry reserve stocks sufficient for six months declare that difficulties are being made when they seek to order new supplies. Manufacturers who are associated with foreign plants and who have been able to import part of their requirements in prepared form, find it impossible to get the extra raw materials to take care of this trade in finished goods now banned. There is general complaint at the insufficiency of funds provided because of the rise in costs of raw materials, freights, war risk, and the depreciation of sterling to which currency this country is tied.

Protest meetings have been organized demanding that the Government halt the import control plan, declaring many are losing their jobs as the result of the stoppage of the import trade in finished goods.

Prices have been mounting. An attempt to hold them down had to be relaxed in the face of foreign influences on the markets, but the Government still insists old stocks must be sold out at the fixed levels and will not yield to the arguments of traders, who declare that as new stocks will cost more they need more capital to buy them and should be entitled to sell at replacement cost.

Horses From Western Plains Sail for the Western Front

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—Future mounts for French soldiers, 1,100 horses from the western plains were loaded on two French freighters today for the second leg of their journey to Europe's Western Front.

Husky stevedores, unaccustomed to handling horses, gingerly led the spirited young animals up the gangplank of the Freighter Mont Everest. The ship will carry 450 of the animals while the remaining 650 will go aboard the Freighter St. Malao.

Purchase of the horses was arranged by the French Military Commission at St. Louis and the animals arrived here three days ago.

A Horse, a Horse—

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT (AP)—The cavalry, pronounced outmoded during the trench fightin of the World War, is doing its share of the work on the new Western Front.

Men on horseback have taken over scouting patrols in the no-man's-land between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines and have proved faster and more efficient than men on foot.

"The cavalry never will be abandoned;" said a general commanding one of the French mounted divisions.

"Wars always begin and end with breaches in the lines, and horses can fill them better than men."

This general's division saw 15 days of action this fall on the northern flank of the front in the Moselle Valley around Sierck and Perl, keeping contact with the enemy.

Patrols of six men each, carrying automatic rifles, instead of the formerly traditional sabers, and wearing khaki uniforms instead of the brilliant reds and blues of former days, rode ahead of the infantry and artillery.

Their mission was to see that the fields and woods in front of the French lines were free, and when they met the enemy to fall back and report to a command post. Officers said their losses were less than would have been suffered by infantry patrols and their reports were faster. They had the added advantage, he said, of being able to go forward alone, whereas infantry has to cover its flanks.

Most of the French cavalry divisions have been half mechanized and several are completely mechanized.

Officers said that in case of sudden shifts horsemen cutting across country and avoiding traffic jams would be able to keep pace with drivers of tanks and armored cars.

Safety-Zone Reply Awaited

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—British sources declare that a British note dealing with the protest of 21 American republics against violation of the Pan American neutrality "safety zone" would be forwarded in a few days to the President of the Pan American Congress. Contents of the proposed note were not disclosed, but most British sources indicated that the British consider the "safety zone" unenforceable.

Augusto S. Boyd, President of Panama, is also President of the Congress. On Dec. 23, the 21 Pan American Nations, including the United States, protested to Britain, France, and Germany against activities of their warcraft in the waters designated last October as a safety zone around the Americas. The protest was delivered just 10 days after the day-long battle off the coast of Uruguay between three British cruisers and the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

[As they made the protest the Pan American Nations laid plans for consultations to strengthen continental American neutrality rules. Delegates of seven American Nations, with the support of all 21, are to meet in Rio de Janeiro on Monday for this purpose.]

The British reply to the protest is expected to be delivered for this meeting. The British Government was understood to feel that the British Navy has a right to fight battles anywhere on the international seas, regardless of the Pan American "safety zone."

Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Great Art Museum Plays 'Pied Piper' to the Children

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Trooping Through Its Vast Halls They Claim Its Historic Treasures as Their Own

Their Pied Piper Is Alice Maginnis, Who Talks to Boys and Girls as Man to Man, While Boston Children See Books Come to Life in the Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hamelin Town's in Brunswick . . ." It really is, you know, although it would be hard to convince either Robert Browning or anyone else who might happen to be browsing in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on a Friday afternoon, that the Pied Piper was not playing his gay and seductive notes right here in Boston!

The browser (or Mr. Browning) would rub his unbelieving eyes as he saw a horde of eager children of assorted ages and sizes, both boys and girls, trotting briskly through the galleries, down the corridors, and up the lovely marble staircase.

Where are they going . . ?
"All the little boys and girls,
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,"
(And pig-tails and whiffles)
"And sparkling eyes and teeth like pearls."
(Confidentially, there are many wide open spaces where the pearls are missing.)
"Tripping and skipping," running . . . "merrily after . . ."
Miss Alice Maginnis, . . .

No, not "with shouting," for they are in the Museum, and they know better than that . . . but certainly with "laughter."

Where Books Come to Life

Yes, Miss Maginnis is the charming Piper, whom the children follow with interest and delight. They have come from a pleasant classroom in the basement of the Museum, and are now on what might be quite correctly referred to as a "field trip." Down in this friendly children's classroom, the walls are hung with the talented handwork of youngsters, as well as a passing show of interest-provoking photographs of many of the Museum's treasures. Here, too, is housed a splendid new library of children's books. One glance, and you will know that they have been chosen with the utmost care, with a definite reason behind each choice. Perhaps this one, for example, was included for its unusually entertaining story; the next one on account of its distinguished illustrations; and this one, perhaps, because it ties up so well with one of the Museum's treasures.

Miss Maginnis has the knowledge of the Museum's countless treasures at her finger-tips. She has, too, the happy faculty of talking to the youngsters in a "man to man" fashion; and as a result has as rapt and as attentive an audience as one could possibly wish for. Perhaps because there is a growing interest in things Egyptian, perhaps because the study of Egypt seems to be the study of the beginning of things, or possibly because the Egyptian collection in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is counted second to none in the United States, nor yet in all of Europe, and equalled only by the collection in Cairo, Miss Maginnis chooses to introduce her young crowd to this Department in the first meeting of the group.

A glass jar containing some of the desert sands is passed around the class, pieces of alabaster and basalt; fine clear photographs of the inscrutable Sphinx and photographs of the majestic pyramids. The children are tense with interest as the story of that intrepid Egyptologist, Dr. George Andrew Reisner, is told, and anecdotes about his thrilling expeditions for the Museum.

How like a huge, unwieldy puzzle it all is—finding a little here, a bit there, piecing it together s-o-o-o care-ful-ly, then more digging, more study! Ah, this is something! and the class stirs as one man, and resettles itself as Miss Maginnis tells them how Miss Frances Kent Gore, who studied at the Museum school not so long ago, wrote that book familiar to many in the group, "Once Upon a Time in Egypt."

Other books on Egypt are offered to the children. Lucile P. Morison's "Lost Queen of Egypt"; "Messenger to the Pharaoh" by DeWolfe Morgan; and Enid La Monte Meadowcroft's "The Gift of the River."

Are we ready, now, to go up and see the Egyptian collection?

Well, rather!

And off they go. . . . "Tripping and skipping," running "merrily after" . . . Miss Alice Maginnis.

Other meetings of the children's group introduce them to the stirring Stuart portraits of George Washington. The heroic sized Father of his Country, hero of all youngsters, standing by his charger, proves to be a big thrill! Of course, they have just studied the pictures in the D'Aulaires "George Washington" and in Jeanette Eaton's "Leader by Destiny."

Robin Hood's Cross-Bow

Then the Tudor room, which was brought to the Museum in pieces, across the sea from Somersetshire, and erected again for all to gaze upon, delights the youngsters beyond measure. What's that hanging on the carved oaken wall? Robin Hood's cross-bow? Well, just like his anyway, and a broad hearth very much like the one where King Alfred burned his cakes . . . and real armor! Yes, sir! Aren't we glad we looked at Rolf Klep's "Album of the Great"; "King Richard's Squire," by Regina Kelly; and that lively picture book of Dalgliesh and Maloy's, "Long Live the King"?

The Pied Piper's trills and grace notes lead the children on another day to the Chinese and Japanese departments, where at peace at least within the Museum's walls, they join to make the collection of Oriental Art the most outstanding in the United States. The lovely Japanese garden charms the children; and the friendly, fun-loving Chinese boys and girls, depicted in priceless prints—busy flying gay kites, rolling snow balls, and playing games—take on the characters of Ann Mersereau's funny little "Li-Lo," Thomas Handforth's "Mei Li" and the delightful almond-eyed children in Johanna Hekking's "Pigtails." Elizabeth Seeger's "Pageant of Chinese History," and "The Magic Spear," by Louise Crane, will be reread with added joys after an afternoon in the Orient out Huntington Avenue way.

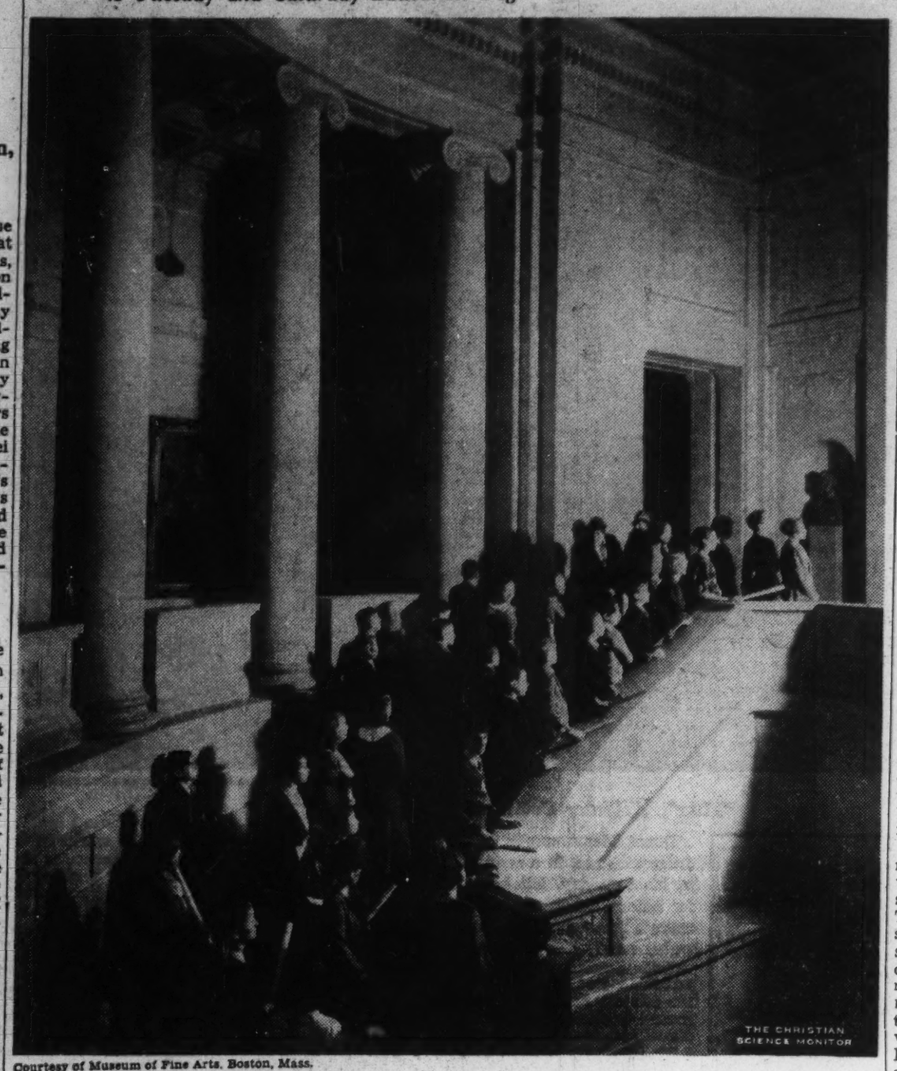
Ah, the Boats!

And then the boats! Ah, the boats! Paul Stanton of the Museum staff doubles for the Piper this trip, and shows the children the intensely interesting and important collection of ship models that the Museum houses. From the time of the slow-moving, high-prowed boats that drifted slowly down the Nile in ancient days, to the swifter sailing ships of the last century—they are all here. See the miniature able-seamen scrambling over the rigging of "Old Ironsides"; and the "Flying Cloud" racing at a daring angle, earning her name as a Yankee clipper! It is a boy's day, and full of salty thrills. Mr. Stanton obligingly boosts up those who are not quite tall enough to see all that is to be seen.

Books of the sea and ships, which are happily legion, will be read with greater gusto, after this Friday afternoon. You may feel very sure of that. The pictures in the D'Aulaires "Conquest of the Atlantic," Clifton Johnson's "Sailing for Gold," Cornelia Meigs' "Scarlet Oak," and Howard Pease's "Long Wharf," to name but a very few, will be seen with new eyes, and far more understanding ones. Of that you may be certain, too!

It is a children's Museum, no doubt about it, although it has the more dignified and formal title, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. And there is no admission fee, no charge for the valuable guidance of the Piper. . . There are few indeed who could pay the price of its real worth.

K. F.



Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

Through the years, hundreds upon hundreds of such groups of eager, wide-eyed boys and girls have trooped through the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as, happily, they have also done through many another Museum in the United States, led on by some delightful modern Pied Piper from wonder to wonder. The Boston groups described in the accompanying article are helped to live in other ages, other climes, through a fine collection of children's books and excursions to exhibits which enable the youngsters to live in imagination in the settings of these books. The awakened and active Art Museum is one of the glories of present-day American education.

Courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts

A Chinese print like this one, of Chinese boys playing in the snow, is a means of establishing contact between modern American children and the people of another land. Miss Maginnis makes good use of it.

American Statesmen On Free Education

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. —George Washington.

* * *

The good education of youth has been esteemed by wise men in all ages as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and of commonwealths.—Benjamin Franklin.

A Walking Class in Every Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the simplest, easiest, and loveliest things we all do every day, is to walk. Walking may express grace, flexibility, vitality, in every step we take. It may be an action full of joy to the one who walks and the one who watches the walker, but too often walking is a neglected art.

How about a walking class in your home? Everyone from grandpa down to the tiny toddlers is invited to join. The class meets in the hall or the largest room in the house. Everyone stands at attention until the "teacher" for the day (each one takes turns being teacher) is ready to start. The teacher lines everyone up two by two; Dad and Sally, Mother and Billy, Grandma and Aunt Mary. Perhaps the family is small and only Dad, Mother, and Billy are in the class. They may have fun walking separately and together and helping each other walk better. No slouchers, slumpers, or slackers in the home walking class!

The teacher calls, "Ready!" and begins to clap his hands and count time, "One, two, one, two." Shoulders back, heads up, faces smiling, feet and legs straight and firm. No wobblers, wearies, or wrigglers. All firm-stepping, smooth-gliding, well-poised walkers. The teacher claps more slowly or faster and the walkers cross the room, the hall, and back again with the teacher watching and making suggestions. No clumpers, bumpers, or humpers in this fine walking class. Each one walks with vigor, vim, and a vision of grace.

"On your toes," calls the teacher, and everyone walks on his or her toes and tries to walk softly and lightly, neatly and quickly. Sometimes the class is held out of doors and there are tests of walking over stones and rough places, still keeping balance and rhythm.

The class is over in ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour. Everyone has tried to walk the very best way he could possibly walk, to be proud of his walk, and pleased to walk; because just to be able to walk surely and lightly, firmly and gracefully is one of the little lovely everyday acts of living.

L. L. R.

The Principal and the Child

Walter's Is a Special Case But Illustrates the Constructive Point of View

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and author of the character-education book "First Things First"

How different is a principal's office of today from that of several years ago! As Mrs. Brown arrives in the morning holding the hand of Patricia, she enters a room that is both inviting and attractive. There is a soft rug on the floor in some neutral shade; there are one or two interesting pictures, a few pieces of colorful pottery, several plants and always a few objects of special interest to children. The elementary principal herself is dressed attractively, usually in some color and with a piece or two of bright jewelry which would delight the heart of the child.

No longer is the principal the stern judge or the dispenser of discipline. She is usually the beloved friend and guide of every child in the building and the children are fully aware of this happy relationship.

The child of today is not ruthlessly condemned and punished when sent to the school office. The principal's task is far greater than this. In order to correct misbehavior, the cause must first be discovered and then remedied. Punishment is only a temporary solution, usually leaving the child in a worse state of mind than before.

Deals With Causes, Not Effects

Today when a pupil is sent to the office for correction, the principal talks with the child and discusses his home life, his school life, his interests, and his difficulties. This takes far more time and skill than the punishment of former years, but is far more effective. Nothing is ever gained until the child has changed his mental attitude. This often involves an interview with the parents and always one with the teacher. The child's point of view must be taken into consideration and his grievances brought to the light. Reason is by far the most effective quality with which to reach the child. When the child knows that he is being treated fairly, he himself is apt to respond in like manner. Today the principal deals with causes rather than effects, confident that when the cause is removed, the child will return to normalcy.

Walter ran away from home and remained away for five weeks. When he returned, he went—not to his home but directly to the principal's office. The principal, Miss Allen, looked up when he shyly entered, hungry and ragged, and said "Good morning." She invited him to come in and sit down.

"Well, Walter, you look as though you have had a long journey. Where have you been?" she asked. "To Morristown," answered Walter sullenly.

"Have you had any breakfast?" Miss Allen inquired.

"Oh, a lady gave me a hand-out. I had a sandwich last night."

"I think perhaps you should have breakfast first and then we can talk," Miss Allen suggested. "How would you like to go to the lavatory, wash up and then go across to Mr. Ward's and get a cup of cocoa and some toast?"

So Walter took the fifteen cents and did as he was told. When he returned, looking fresher and more rested, Miss Allen again invited him to sit down.

"Why did you run away, Walter?" she asked kindly. At this, Walter poured forth a torrent of words. "I can't stand it any longer —I won't stand it any longer. They fight all the time. The minute they wake up in the morning, they begin to fight. I'm just scared every minute of the day. Monday they began throwing things at each other and I couldn't stand it. I ran out the door and I kept on running."

"Do you mean your mother and father?" asked Miss Allen quietly.

"Yes," replied Walter. "Then my Dad leaves the house and says he will never come back and he wants me to go with him. Then my mother leaves and wants me to go with her. I like them both. I want them to stay home." At this, Walter put his head on the arm of the chair and sobbed bitterly. Walter was fourteen then.

Miss Allen told Walter that he could try to bring harmony into his home. She showed him that his parents' love for him was the one thing that would establish unity. After they had had a brief but pleasant interview, Miss Allen suggested that he report to his room, and she wrote a little note to his teacher suggesting that she ask no questions.

She then called the house and received an answer from a high-strung, nervous woman who was Walter's mother.

"Walter is here," said Miss Allen, "but I should like to have you come over to school at once, if possible, so I can talk with you. I wish to talk with both you and his father."

A Quiet Talk With His Parents

The father was a traveling salesman and fortunately was in town for the day. Both parents arrived excitedly, greatly relieved, and anxious to see the boy. However, Miss Allen suggested that they talk with her first. She then told them exactly what Walter had said, endeavoring to be kind and yet sufficiently frank to awaken both of them to the fact that his leaving home was their fault. The mother cried softly during the interview and the father looked gloomily out of the window.

Both of them agreed that their home had been anything but a happy, harmonious place for the child.

Then Miss Allen said, "So many times quarrels are over such trivial things. I sometimes wonder in a case like yours, if the disagreements are ever important enough to cause so much unhappiness." Neither parent could remember why they had quarreled. Both laughed a little shamefacedly at that confession.

Some months later, Walter stood in the doorway and asked Miss Allen if he might come in. "Certainly," she replied. "How are you getting along?" "Swell," said Walter in present-day vernacular. "They don't fight any more. It's grand."

Considering The Circumstances

So often a child's misdemeanor does not warrant discipline. The principal fully realizes this and gives first consideration to circumstances which might be responsible.

If Walter had been punished for running away, society might have been burdened with a bitter, resentful individual. It is a well-known fact that many young people who are so-called criminals have been fine boys and girls who were misunderstood and maltreated.

Children of today are the grown-ups of tomorrow. The security of a democracy depends upon the stability of its citizens. How important and vital, then, is the work of those who mold and build the character, disposition, attitudes and ideals of our young people!

Second of four Saturday articles running in January.

And the Parents Came to PTA

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa

Dear Editor:

I have noticed that various readers have written about attempts made to increase the attendance at Parent-Teacher Association meetings. I'd like to tell about what our P. T. A. does to get mothers and fathers to come to meetings and how well their scheme works.

The president of our P T. A. appoints a mother who is to serve as Chairman of the Home Room Mothers. This Chairman, in turn, appoints a mother for each room in the school. The mother appointed to represent the room her child is in is called the Home Room Mother of that room.

Each Home Room Mother is given a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all the mothers of children in her room. She calls the mothers on her list on the telephone before each meeting, tells them about the program and urges them to come out. In the case of mothers who do not have a telephone, the Home Room Mother goes to their home and calls on them personally at least once during the school term. Many times mothers are not acquainted with each other and are inclined to be a bit timid, and this personal contact and urging encourages them to overcome a possible reluctance about attending meetings.

Stationed at the entrance to the room where the meetings are held we have a group of women who serve as a Hospitality Committee. They are supplied with colored slips of paper, each room in the school represented by a different color. As each mother arrives, a member of the Hospitality Committee gives her a slip of paper, the color of which corresponds with that of her child's home room. If she has more than one child in school and they are in different grades, she receives one slip of paper for each child. The mother writes her name on her slip and pins it (or, if she has more than one, pins all of the slips) on her coat or dress.

Each Home Room Mother has a colored slip of the same color but a different shape than that of the other mothers in her home room. She tries to meet the mothers in her room and introduce them to each other. Also, mothers feel as though they can speak to other mothers with similarly colored slips of paper, because they are sure of a common interest through having children in the same school grade.

So well did our Home Room Mothers do their work that for our first evening P. T. A. meeting this year, in a grade school of only a little more than 400 pupils, we had an attendance of over 300 mothers and fathers. It may be worth noting, however, that after the Home Room Mothers get the parents to the meeting, it is then up to the Program Committee to make the meeting so interesting and valuable that those who attend will be eager to come out to subsequent meetings. (Mrs.) B. K.

* * *

Homework Again

New York State

Dear Editor:

I find myself deeply concerned about our young people. I have no children of my own, but friends tell me how their children are so overworked by their schoolwork. My niece attending college cannot retire nights until midnight or after, preparing for classes that begin at 8 o'clock the next morning. She tells me several students have gone home all worn out.

A teacher said that recently some pupils in the lower grades were unable to attend a concert given by a fine artist because they had to stay home to do homework. A principal's daughter was up until 4 o'clock in the morning for three weeks before the Christmas holiday and had to be in class at 8 o'clock the next day.

What is the rush for? The tired faces of children are appalling. And still at conventions they plan more and more for them to do It doesn't seem reasonable. (Mrs.) B M. D.

* * *

Let's Hear From You On This

The Education Editor would like to hear from parents, teachers, and students on the subject of homework. It is a complex subject, not to be settled from any one viewpoint. Here are some guide questions: Is there any justification for homework from the self-reliance or character standpoint? How can teachers be sure that children are not overworked? Should little children ever have homework? If a child has too much homework, what should be found out? Are the cases cited in Mrs. D.'s letter similar or different from those you know? What are the teacher's responsibilities in the way he or she assigns homework. Have parents any responsibilities toward their children's homework? If so, what? Can a child prepare for college without homework? Is the supervised study period at school a perfect or only a partial substitute, and why? And ask yourself, too, what IS homework? Is it confined to school life when considered in full? May we hear from many of you, parents, teachers, students — including Dads.—Education Editor

A Saturday Column

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

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As a Tale That Is Told

LONG AGO I made the acquaintance of Table Mountain and knew the early colonial life of the Cape. I had seen the mountain in all its moods; walked over Kloof Nek, felt the hot sunshine, and seen the blaze of color on the Cape Flats after spring rains. I had walked in the cool garden of an old farm homestead, noted the glint of silver trees as they rustled on the slopes of Table Mountain, gone visiting in a Cape cart; and, yet, I had never been to Africa. The skill of a brush and the love in an artist's heart had painted them all thus vividly for me.

And now I sit in "The Gardens," with the mountain towering behind me, and it is the bustle and bustle of a modern city I should be seeing but, wherever I go and wherever I look, the old life and history of the Cape persist in speaking. When Bartholomeu Diaz rounded that southern promontory, he called it Stormy Cape; but the Portuguese king said: "It was the Cape of Good Hope, because of the great hope it gave of discovering a sea route to the Indies." Later, Vasco da Gama found that route, and stately merchant ships carrying silks and spices from the East dropped anchor in Table Bay. The very "Gardens" in which I sit were planned and laid out by Van Riebeeck to provide fruit and vegetables for the early seafarers, and the streams which flow down Table Mountain filled the casks of those merchant venturers. The blue shadow cast by the mountain was the first boundary for the cultivated land, and Groote Schuur—The Great Barn—was built to store the corn that was grown with such difficulty on it.

* * *

Today a city stands at the foot of Table Mountain and a cable way will take you to the top in a few minutes. A car will run you through the suburbs, where the early farms stood, and along a road at the foothills of "The Twelve Apostles." But I can see the delicate, yet vigorous, water colors of the mountain before the houses crept up its base, when the steep slopes of "The Twelve Apostles" rose from the sea unhindered by a road. I have in my memory a picture of the Cape, told with such love in the voice of the speaker, that cable cars and tramway tracks have a trick of disappearing altogether and, instead, I see a quiet country road.

Away to the right is the whitewashed gable of a farmhouse, standing out from amongst a grove of pomegranate and orange trees. An exquisite wrought-iron gate guards the entrance, and an avenue of oak trees leads to the heavy wooden door. Within, scholarship, graciousness and a quiet dignity reign, heritage from Huguenot forebears who came seeking sanctuary and freedom, bringing their sterling qualities as a priceless gift to the new land. The road leads across the sandy flats, washed on one side by the cold waters of the Atlantic and on the other by the warmer water of the Indian Ocean, to where in the distance the Hottentot Holland mountains rise in a blue haze—the Ultima Thule of the first dwellers at the Cape, but a beacon and a spur to those who followed after. Ever further the early stockmen sought grazing for their cattle, just over this range or across that river, turning a deaf ear to authority's demand to stay within prescribed boundaries until, perforce, authority itself had to follow. As I look at that first mountain range, traversed now by road and rail and air, I see again the thin trickle of ox wagons, pack mules, and horses ever passing that old farmhouse, picking their way along the rough road, across the soft sand, winding through the rocky defile, struggling over the pass, to find yet wider horizons and further ranges beckoning them ever on.

* * *

When I walk in the city, I pass the flower market, a glorious riot of color in the principal street. The scent of the flowers hangs heavy in the air, defeating even the waves of petrol and hot rubber fumes of passing traffic. The flowers are grown specially for market now; but, once, women searched the kloofs and vleis of Table Mountain for the beautiful wild flowers, bringing them in the early mornings along that quiet country road past the whitewashed farmhouse, singing softly as they came. Sometimes, too, you hear the sound of a tin horn in the streets and a cart laden with fish goes by; it is but a descendant of the early Malay fishermen plying his trade, and a housewife at the Cape hurries to her door at the sound of the horn just as did her predecessors.

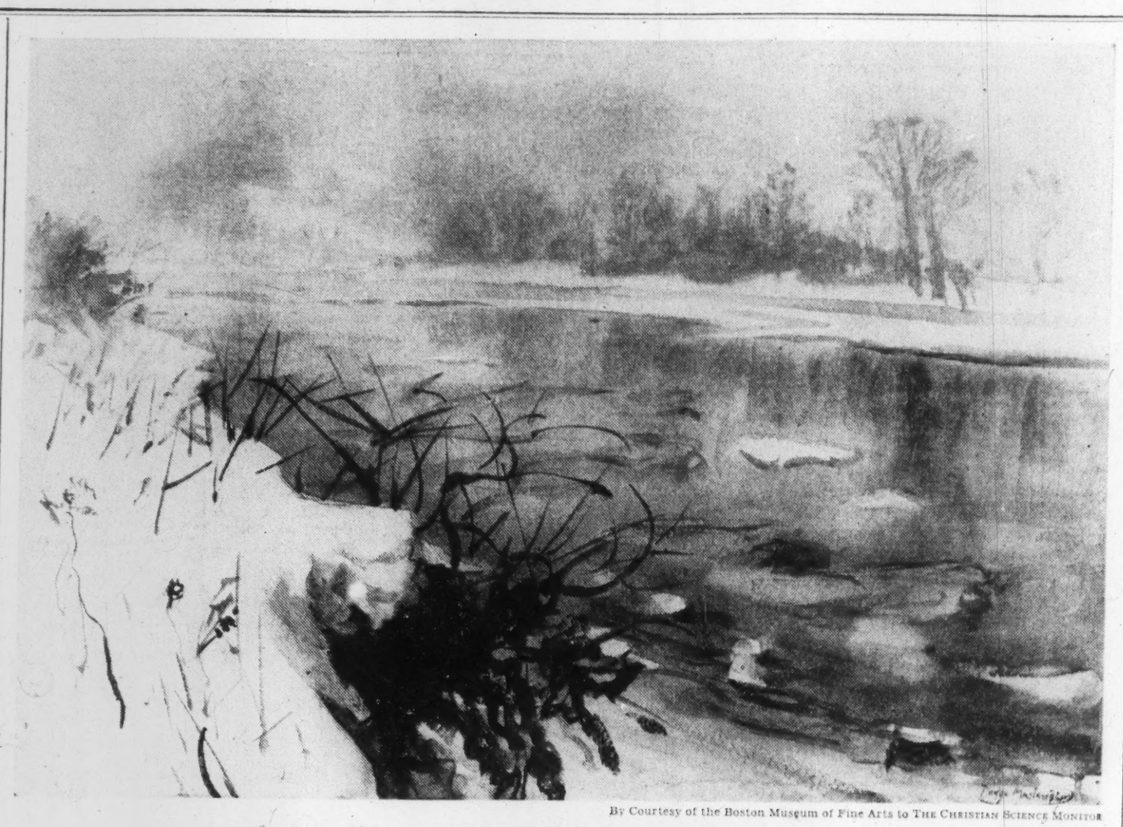
* * *

There is one road at the eastern base of the mountain toward which my steps involuntarily turn. Modern houses line the road; but, at the far end, caught by the surging tide of building, stands a beautiful old gabled house. It is uninhabited and in ruins, but a sense of stability, a graciousness, and an all-pervading serenity comes from its thick white walls. It seems unaware of its neighbors and the roar of passing traffic, and its long windows with their small square panes look out toward an old oak tree. Little is left of its garden, but in the cool shade of the oak grow great clumps of lilies and tangled masses of wild flowers. Grass, waist-high, stands in the cobbled courtyard dividing the house from its outbuildings, and the rafters in the gable end are bare to the sky. But, as I look at that old house, the modern setting fades and I see only that quiet country road along which the old life of the Cape leisurely flowed; I feel again the richness of the generations of family life nurtured within those sturdy walls and I am content.

* * *

The varied moods of Table Mountain do not change with the years. It still draws a thick covering of cloud over itself, hiding all from view; then, relenting, it rears its head, tumbling cascades of mist down its ravines and clefts. At other times it stands a grim fortress, unapproachable guard over a continent. But, when I see it glowing rose pink in the rays of the setting sun, each ledge and crevasse a blue well of mystery, I understand how Sir Francis Drake wrote when, after weeks of hazardous voyaging, he sighted the Cape: "This Cape is a most stately thing, and the fairest Cape we saw in the whole circumference of the earth." And I know, too, why long years ago, in a cold northern land, a voice could hold a small child spellbound in a journey from landscape to landscape round the walls of a room.

J. M.



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MIST": *A Water Color by Dodge Macknight*

DODGE MACKNIGHT is a notable American artist who has, in a sense, become a legend in his own day. His boundless enthusiasm for nature has in recent years taken a new course. Formerly he painted landscapes in water color, scenes of various regions, in various seasons, from an abundant palette which he used with opulence or restraint as the subject required. Today his interest in nature applies itself to the cultivation of plants and flowers and fruits.

Mr. Macknight lived abroad in those decades when Impressionism awakened excitement and revolt among painters. He has traveled far and wide: to Spain, to the Rockies, to Mexico, Morocco, and Newfoundland. He has painted at home, too, on the roads, among the dunes and marshes of Cape Cod, in the vicinity of Sandwich where he lives.

This water color, "Mist," was presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with many other beautiful works in the Juliana Cheney Edwards Collection. It shows snowbanks which lie along a river. The shrubs are brown and the trees and river are blue. We note the flowing movement of the brush in strokes which are applied with great assurance. Mr. Macknight, after years of experience, developed this abbreviated method, which made it possible to say a great deal in a spare way. We feel the damp mist, the chill cold, the wintry solitude. It is a true impression, convincingly communicated.

Today a young generation of water-colorists has matured, and there is many a painter who strives to speak in the succinct manner of Mr. Macknight. But few indeed can give such pertinence and weight to each stroke of the brush. This method should be employed only by artists who understand that deeper discipline which underlies so-called "freedom" in the arts.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Plane Shadow

(America — 1940)

The fleeting shadow slips across the town
And touches sunny roof and busy street
To toss a passing intimation down
To folk who cannot hear its motor-beat.

Over the checkered squares the shadow leans
In zigzag leap and house-surmounting stride,
Impersonal above the placid scenes—
And few look up, and no one runs to hide.

GERALD RAFTERY

"Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE IMMUTABLE AND PERFECT law of God denies reality to the chaotic conditions which seem to prevail in the affairs of mankind today. These conditions do not originate in God, nor belong to His government. His unchanging law forever upholds the eternal harmony of true being, uninvaded and untouched by beliefs of evil. Mankind must waken from the material dream of discord, in which existence appears uncertain, tragic, and vain, to see the ever-present kingdom of God, wherein are no limits of time, space, or human frailty.

Christian Science shows the way to this spiritual awakening. It bids men abandon the treacherous shoals of mortal reasoning, showing them how to subordinate material sense testimony to spiritual facts, that they may perceive the majesty of God's all-presence and all-power. It bids them reject the false and cruel mandates of the carnal mind, showing them how to gain the buoyancy which comes from scientific spiritual understanding of God, thus establishing the poise and assurance which are the results of mental freedom. Christian Science unveils the entrance to the realm of Spirit, to the kingdom of heaven, here and now, wherein we find God to be the All-in-all of true being.

Although the so-called material realm, designated by Christ Jesus as "the world," seems an ironclad reality to human sense, it is but an accumulation of false beliefs, a collection of dream pictures outlined by carnal thinking. The real universe is spiritual, and the real man lives in that universe now. Through this real man God declares His glory, presence, and power, ever maintaining His own image in perfection and loveliness. Consecrated study of the Bible and of the Christian Science textbook enables us to perceive and accept these spiritual facts, and we begin to relinquish thoughts of fear and despondency, replacing them with spiritual concepts whereby we discern the tender relationship between God and man. We begin to understand that never for an instant can the real man be separated from God, nor can he be touched in the slightest degree by the baseless claims of evil.

The Christian Scientist starts with perfect Principle, God, as the basis of his thinking. He strives in all his human activities to seek "first the kingdom of God" (Matthew 6:33), to eliminate thoughts of materiality, and to replace them with true concepts of infinite Mind, the one intelligence, unchanging, perfect, and eternal. He understands more clearly the definition of evil given by Jesus (John 8:44), who said it was "a liar, and the father of it." He perceives that the true Christian's all-important work is to unmask this lie, to prove it to be without origin or perpetuity.

Spiritual perception of the allness of God brings healing. A sufferer who had been given the medical verdict that she had but a short time to live, turned to Christian Science for help. She began earnestly to study the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. Each day she strove to realize that the healing power of divine Love is instantly available and sure; that real Life is God, and the true man His image and likeness, even as the Bible declares. She began to see that any concept outlining a picture of a sick mortal was false. She discovered that she needed deliverance, not from disease as an actuality, but from belief in its existence. As she gradually gave up mental contemplation of what she had thought was a sick body, and realized more clearly each day that she was the perfect child of her perfect Father-Mother God, living in conformity to His divine plan, fear and apprehension began to disappear from her consciousness, and eventually she received complete and permanent healing.

Harmony is not in the making—it is that which forever is. There are no steps or stages in perfection; there is no such thing as receding or advancing good. We cannot transform a mortal into an immortal, change imperfection to perfection, bring good out of evil. Perfect God and His reflection, perfect man, exist now and forever. Our task is to acknowledge and demonstrate, insofar as we are able, the allness of God; to cling to the Master's words embodied in the greatest of all prayers (Matthew 6:13): "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." Deep and unalterable conviction of the all-power of Spirit is possible of attainment here and now, and its reward far transcends any merely human expectation of good.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 115), Mrs. Eddy has written, "Your means of protection and defense from sin are, constant watchfulness and prayer that you enter not into temptation and are delivered from every claim of evil, till you intelligently know and demonstrate, in Science, that evil has neither prestige, power, nor existence, since God, good, is All-in-all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Dit er Riget og Magten og Æren"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

GUDS UFORANDERLIGE og fuldkomne Lov benægter Virkeligheden i de kaotiske Tilstande, som for Øjeblikket synes saa fremherskende i Menneskehedens Anliggender. Disse Tilstande hidrører ikke fra Gud, hører heller ikke hjemme i Hans Styrelse. Hans uforanderlige Lov bevarer i al Evighed sand Tilværelses stedsevarende Harmoni uanfægtet og urørt af Tro paa det onde. Menneskeheden maa vaagne op af den materielle Drøm om Disharmoni, hvor Tilværelsen forekommer os usikker, tragisk og tom, og se Guds evig-nærværende Rige, hvor der ikke findes Grænser for Tid og Rum og heller ingen menneskelig Skrøbelighed.

Kristen Videnskab viser Vejen til denne aandelige Opvaagnen. Den byder Menneskerne at bortfeje alle de forræderiske Hindringer i dødelig Tankegang og viser dem, hvorledes de kan underlægge materielt Sansevidnesbyrd de aandelige Kendsgerninger, saa de kan begynde at erkende Højheden i Guds uendelige Nærværelse og Almagt. Den befaler dem at bortjage det kødelige Sinds falske og grusomme Bud og viser dem, hvordan de kan opnaa det lyse Livssyn, som følger med en videnskabelig aandelig Forstaaelse af Gud, og grundfæster saaledes den Ro og Fortrøstning, som udgaar fra mental Frihed. Kristen Videnskab viser dem Indgangen til Aandens Rige, til Himmeriges Rige her og nu, hvor vi finder Gud som sand Tilværelses Alt-i-alt.

Skønt det saakaldte materielle Rige, hvorom Kristus Jesus brugte Betegnelsen "Verden", forekommer menneskelig Sansning en staalsat Virkelighed, saa er det dog intet andet end en Sammenhobning af falske Forestillinger, en Samling Drømmebilleder, som kødelig Tænkning har skabt. Det virkelige Univers er aandeligt, og det virkelige Menneske lever nu i dette Øjeblik i dette Univers. Igennem dette virkelige Menneske aabenbarer Gud Sin Herlighed, Sin Nærværelse og Magt, og fastholder Sit eget Billede i Fuldkommenhed og Mildhed. Et trofast Studium af Bibelen og Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog sætter os i Stand til at se og godkende disse aandelige Sandheder, og vi begynder at bortjage Frygtens og Haabløshedens Tanker og erstatte dem med aandelige Begreber, hvorved vi skelner det ømme Slægtskabsforhold mellem Gud og Menneske. Vi begynder at forstaa, at aldrig et Øjeblik kan det virkelige Menneske skilles fra Gud, heller ikke kan han berøres i mindste Maade af det ondes grundløse Paastande.

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] gaar ud fra fuldkommen Princip, Gud, som Basis for sin Tænkning. Han stræber i al sin menneskelige Virken efter at søge "først Guds Rige" (Matthæus-Evangeliet 6:33), at bortelimmere alle Tanker paa det materielle og erstatte dem med de sande Begreber i uendeligt Sind, den ene og eneste uforanderlige, fuldkomne og evige Intelligens. Han faar en klarere Forstaaelse af den Definition af det onde, som Jesus gav (Johannes-Evangeliet 8:44), da han sagde, det var "en Løgner og Løgnens Fader". Han ser, at det er en sand Kristens højeste og vigtigste Arbejde at afsløre denne Løgn og bevise, at den ikke har sin Oprindelse noget Sted og ikke kan vedvare.

Aandelig Erkendelse af Guds Althed bringer Helbredelse. Et lidende Menneske, som af den medicinske Videnskab var dømt til kun at kunne leve en kort Tid, søgte Hjælp hos Kristen Videnskab. Hun begyndte for Alvor at studere Bibelen og Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy. Hver Dag stræbte hun efter at naa til Erkendelse af, at guddommelig Kærligheds helbredende Kraft er øjeblikkelig tilgængelig og ufejlbarlig; at virkeligt Liv er Gud og det sande Menneske Hans Billede og Lignelse, ganske som Bibelen erklærer. Hun begyndte at se, at hvert Begreb, der giver et Billede af en syg dødelig, var falsk. Hun opdagede, at hun behøvede Udfrielse, ikke af Sygdom som en virkelig Ting, men af Tro paa dens Eksistens. Da hun nu lidt efter lidt opgav en mental Betragtning af, hvad hun havde tænkt var et sygt Legeme, og Dag for Dag med større Klarhed erkendte, at hun var et fuldkomment Barn af sin fuldkomne Fader-Moder Gud og levede i Overensstemmelse med Hans guddommelige Plan, begyndte Frygt og Ængstelse at forsvinde fra hendes Bevidsthed, og til sidst fik hun en fuldstændig og varig Helbredelse.

Harmoni er ikke noget, der skabes—men bestaar i al Evighed. Der er hverken Trin eller Stadier i Fuldkommenhed; der findes ikke noget saadant som Dalen eller Tiltagen i det gode. Vi kan ikke forvandle en dødelig til en udødelig, forandre Ufuldkommenhed til Fuldkommenhed, bringe godt ud af det onde. Fuldkommen Gud og Hans Genspejling, fuldkomment Menneske, er til nu og for evigt. Vort Hverv er, saa vidt vi formaar, at erkende og demonstrere Guds Althed; at klynge os til Mesterens Ord, som vi finder i den største af alle Bønner (Matthæus-Evangeliet 6:13): "Dit er Riget og Magten og Æren i Evighed." Her og nu er det os muligt at opnaa en dyb og uforanderlig Forvisning om Aandens Almagt, og vor Løn herfor overgaar langt enhver rent menneskelig Forventning om det gode.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 115) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Dine Midler til Beskyttelse og Forsvar mod Synd bestaar i stadig Aarvaagenhed og Bøn, at du ikke falder i Fristelse, og at du maa fries for hver en Paastand fra det onde, indtil du forstandigt erkender og demonstrerer i Videnskaben, at det onde har hverken Anseelse, Magt, eller nogen som helst Tilværelse, fordi Gud, det gode, er Alt-i-alt."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Highland Glen

I sing of many a Highland glen
Through which a youthful river flows,
In whose brown pools the sunlight plays,
On those delightful summer days
When every wind has sought repose
Apart from haunts of men.

I sing of many a Highland glen
When filmy showers and sunrays bright
Pursue, or take, and blend together
Above the banks of blooming heather,
And weave their webs of rainbow light
To charm the eyes of men.

How grand becomes the Highland glen
When, narrowed by the higher hills,
The track leads up the rugged steep,
And far below the waters leap
And raise a tone whose music fills
And soothes the hearts of men.

Above the hills that head the glen,
Where berries, moss and lichen grow,
The red deer makes his spacious home,
And hence the eye may northward roam
Where range on range the hilltops go
Beyond the sight of men.

E. M. RAMSAY

The Last Stronghold of Romance

IF AUSTRALIA IS vast and wide, it is only an island to the Pacific Ocean that comes rolling in across half the world to break in surf on the long east coast. It is impeded only by drifts of islands that are the last stronghold of romance. They have an obvious and generous beauty, a beatific climate, a legend touched here and there with gold and vermilion—and they are not yet quite stowed away in the omnivorous bag of progress. Trade winds and a strong invisible current separate them from Australia, advisedly, for Australia is a world of inescapable reality, as tightly drawn as they are relaxed. The eastern Australian coast is a long curve bowing out from the finger of Cape York to the little knot of Cape Howe, where it turns south and west. For twelve hundred miles on the north it carries a rim of coral, the Great Barrier Reef, the largest of its kind in the world. It is a complex of reef and islands, some of them coral, low flat green discs, others volcanic, rising to a thickly timbered peak and encircled with a ring of coral. Within the reef is a world kept safe from the Pacific, a big treasure-house of beauty and rarities, a half-way house between the southern islands and the mainland. . . .

The coral is in a thousand forms, in ridges and clusters, branching like bushes, in great knobs curled like a brain, in tiered platforms like a Buddhist temple, in the shapes of mushrooms and of trees, all coloured delicately in pastel shades, blue and mauve with yellow buds, or pink or silvery white. The vivid notes are supplied by the fish. There are sea anemones that look like flowers but eat like fish, . . . star-fish in brilliant hues; clams with mantles of purple, brown, green, blue . . . crabs in amazing variety, giant, pigmy, armoured, soldier, hermit, swimming, and even gardener crabs who make, or appear to make, gardens on their backs. . . .

The air has its life as well as the sea. In winter the sea birds are scattered far over the Pacific, but in summer they come back to the reef to breed. On an island two and a half miles in circumference, between one and two million mutton birds nest in their earth burrows in one season, and perhaps a million terns sit in the trees above them. The ground is white with them and when they rise the sky is dark. Their cries pattern the silence as their flight patterns the air. Their migrations are like some great tide of the upper world.—M. BARNARD ELDERSHAW, in "My Australia." (London: Jarrolds.)

Reviving the Ballet in England

BALLET IN ENGLAND in early days took the form of a masque, a combination of drama, song, music and dance which reached great heights of poetry, music and design during the Elizabethan age and which died with Merrie England, a death so absolute that England remains the one country in the world where the folk dance has had to be artificially revived, a work which is being done with extraordinary skill by the English Folk Dance Society under the guidance of Douglas Kennedy. . . .

After the *Merrie England* period, the English became the least chauvinistic and the most responsive audience in the world, a position they have retained until the present day. All the foreign celebrities visited London in turn. . . .

In 1897 Adeline Genée, a Dane brought up by her uncle Alexandre in the Bournonville tradition, made her début at the Empire and was the figure in English dancing for well over a decade. Her influence on the future has been greater than anyone else's during the Empire period. Countless people had their introduction to ballet through her, and the memory of her artistry, quite apart from her many present-day activities, has been a great example and of invaluable propagandist force.—From "Ballet Panorama—An Illustrated Chronicle of Three Centuries," by ARNOLD L. HASKELL. (New York: Scribner.)

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Second Section

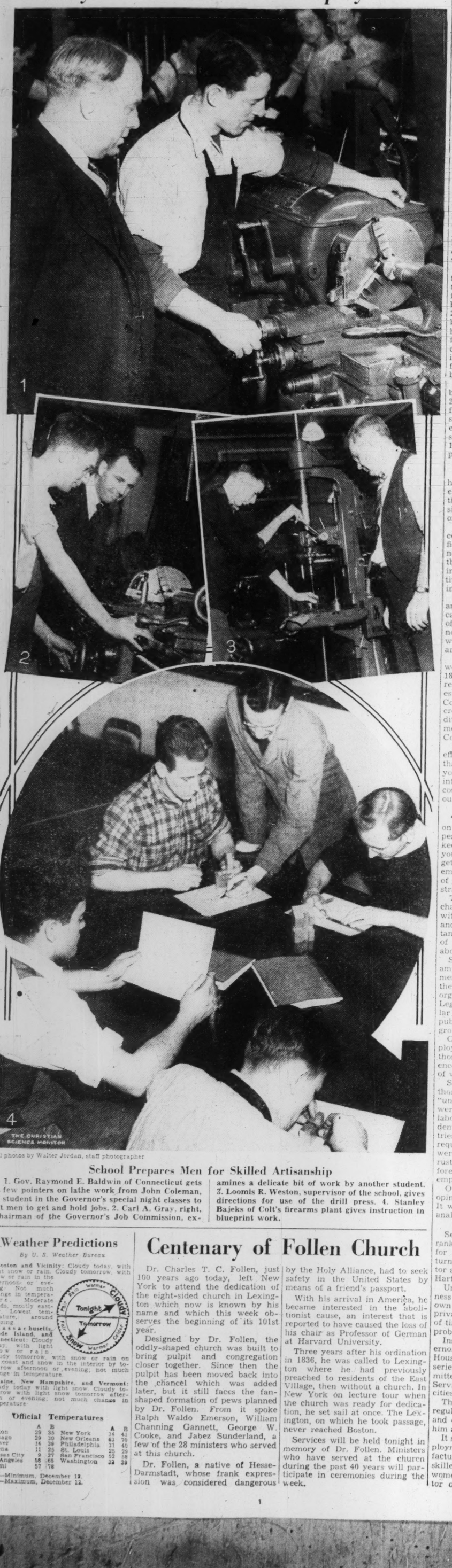
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1940

They Cut Connecticut Unemployment



All photos by Walter Jordan, staff photographer

School Prepares Men for Skilled Artisanship

1. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut gets a few pointers on lathe work from John Coleman, a student in the Governor's special night classes to fit men to get and hold jobs. 2. Carl A. Gray, right, chairman of the Governor's Job Commission, examines a delicate bit of work by another student. 3. Loomis R. Weston, supervisor of the school, gives directions for use of the drill press. 4. Stanley Bajeks of Colt's firearms plant gives instruction in blueprint work.

Connecticut Job Drive Finds Places for 35,000

(Continued from Page 1)

in high school?" persists Mr. Gray, indicating the lathe.

"No, sir."

"If you had, would you have stayed?"

"Probably."

Better Than Soda Jerking

Next, you stop beside the machine where O. P. Olsen of Underwood typewriter is showing Stanley Domian how to hold a micrometer. Stanley is a little more communicative.

"I'm 33," he says, "and left high school to become a soda jerker. I'm married now, have two little boys, and $16 a week spreads little butter. There are some wonderful opportunities in the factories now. I could easily double my salary, but you have to be trained. I'm certainly grateful for the chance this school is giving me."

Each time you stop, Mr. Gray tries to make it clear to the men they shouldn't expect too much from the school. "After all, 200 hours, spaced over five weeks, with 20 hours paper work, studying blueprints and the like, and 180 hours in the shop, is a long way from being a full trade school education, but if you apply yourself it will at least be a starter, a foundation on which you can build."

At present, 25 boys a week are being admitted to the school and 25 graduated. Jobs have been found for all so far, and Mr. Gray says the demand is still strong. He expects to increase the number shortly, and estimates that some 1,000 men will be trained and placed by summer.

Future, Rather Uncertain

How long will it continue, and how far the idea will be applied elsewhere in the State is not at the moment clear. There is considerable difference in the needs of the various communities.

For example, several large concerns are moving their home offices to points in Southern Connecticut. This results from the fact that for several years an increasing number of New York executives have been making their homes in Connecticut.

Absence of a state income tax, and other considerations, have caused some to move their whole offices up to Connecticut, so that now there is a shortage of office workers reported in the Stamford area.

But these problems are being worked out in each of the State's 18 major industrial areas, and jobs, real jobs at fair wages for an honest day's work are opening up in Connecticut. Governor Baldwin credits a good part of this condition to the broad scale arrangement he negotiated with certain Connecticut business last Aug. 1.

He called them in and said in effect: "You are always claiming that if Government would leave you alone, stop raising taxes, and interfering with your business, you could get busy, sell goods, and put our people back to work.

Governor Takes Initiative

"Now, I'm going to take you up on that. I'm going to cut our expenses to the bone, we're going to keep out of your way, but, in turn, you've got to put your heads together and do something about unemployment. I want to see a little of your Yankee ingenuity demonstrated."

The industrialists took up the challenge. They held a meeting with the Governor to discuss ways and means. Probably the most tangible result was the discovery of how little they really knew about unemployment.

Some of them believed, for example, that the greatest unemployment was among men over 45, and they believed this because such organizations as the American Legion, the 40 Plus Club and similar groups had been effective in publicizing the plight of that age group.

Others were sure the real employment problem existed among those under 25, without experience or training in specific types of work.

Still others were positive that those unemployed were actually "unemployable," which is to say were either unskilled, common day laborers for which there was little demand in Connecticut's industries which for the greater part require highly skilled workers, or were men and women grown "skill rusty" and in need of training before they would be acceptable to employment offices.

Out of this welter of confused opinion, one fact stood paramount. It was the need for an intelligent analysis to obtain the true facts.

Find Man Right at Home

Searching through their own ranks to find the man best suited for the job, the business leaders turned to Mr. Gray, a young director and production chief of a large Hartford factory.

Under persuasion of the business leaders, the Governor, and his own inclinations, Mr. Gray left his private job to devote five months of time, without pay, to the public problem.

Installed in the Lieutenant Governor's big office in the State House, Mr. Gray figured out a series of questions which he submitted to the State Employment Service offices in the principal cities.

The answers, he detailed on a regular industrial inventory chart, and on Sept. 1, at last had before him a picture of the true situation.

It showed that the largest unemployment occurred in the manufacturing industries, and that semi-skilled and unskilled men and women composed the largest sector of unemployed in this class.

The chart also discloses the startling fact that one-third of the total unemployment occurred in inexperienced youths, ranging in age from 16 to 25.

Now, just about the time that Mr. Gray had his figures clearly before him, Connecticut industry began to pick up. In fact, you might say it began to boom, for not only did business in general begin to reflect the national upswing, but Connecticut, which manufactures everything used in war from chemicals and airplanes to guns, felt the impact of war and defense orders.

"Help Wanted" Signs Out

The "Help Wanted" signs were dusted off and hung outside the plant gates for the first time in years, but when the personnel directors began interviewing prospects they found a serious situation. They just couldn't find capable, experienced machine tool operators in sufficient quantities.

There were plenty of men who could brush up a floor with a broom, but few who could turn an aircraft engine shaft down to 5/1,000s. of an inch.

That caused Mr. Gray to call another meeting of the business leaders. "We have got to open a school," he said, "some place where we can at least start some of these men on the road to good jobs and supply our plants with the people we need."

Much discussion resulted in Governor Baldwin turning the State Trade School over to the Gray committee for use at night time, when the machinery and rooms would ordinarily be empty. Colt's Fire Arms, Underwood Typewriter, Pratt and Whitney and United Aircraft each contributed the services of two of their best workmen to serve as instructors and the drive for jobs has been underway ever since.

Library Workers Put Under Pay Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Public school librarians are working under a lowered wage, effective with the present term, the School Committee having ordered a 10 per cent reduction. The schedule provides a minimum of $1,350 and annual increases of $45 to a maximum of $1,800. The former schedule called for a minimum of $1,500 with annual increase of $50 to $2,000. Assistant librarians will receive a minimum of $900 and increase annually by $45 to $1,260. Their old schedule had a base of $1,000 with $50 increases to $1,400. Assistants rated as clerks will have a salary range of $720 to $1,260, with annual increases of $45. Formerly their salaries ranged from $800 to $1,400, with annual increases of $50.

Most of the librarians, who are assigned by the Providence Public Library and the Knight Memorial Library, are at junior high schools. In the event rates are restored to other school department workers, the librarians will benefit, the Committee explained.

Squirtguns Sink Warship In Tank in Chemical Test

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 (AP)—Dr. Ernest A. Hauser of M. I. T. sank a "battleship" here last night in a lecture demonstration on colloid chemistry.

To demonstrate the powers of colloids in disintegrating substances, Dr. Hauser placed a miniature copy of a battleship in a glass water tank and sank it in a jiffy by squirting liquids from a pair of water pistols into the tank. He explained that the tiny vessel was kept afloat with the aid of an oily coating on its bottom which had been destroyed by the colloids shot into the water.

Early Paper Making

Samples of paper made from such unusual fibres as potatoes, thistledown, nettles, water-moss, straw, and cabbage stalks will illustrate the history of paper-making in the second Society of Arts Popular Science Lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Dard Hunter, curator of the Dard Hunter Paper Museum at the Institute, will deliver the lecture.

The Dard Hunter Paper Museum will be open prior to the lecture in room 10-250.

Woolen Mills Sign Union Peace Pact

By the Associated Press

East Douglas, Mass. Jan. 13

A two-year union agreement, providing for the arbitration of labor disputes and outlawing strikes, was signed today between the Hayward Schuster chain of woolen mills and the Textile Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

The agreement covers 2,000 employees in mills at East Douglas, Millbury and Manchaug. The T. W. U. A. is recognized as the bargaining agency and it was agreed there would be no coercion, intimidation or discrimination by either party against any employee and that no employee would be affected by membership or nonmembership in the union.

South African Wool Finds Big Market in U. S.

How the war in Europe has brought about a "boom" for South African Cape wools in the Boston market—greatest wool center of this continent—that is expected to result in building up a permanent outlet for a vastly greater volume of these wools than ever before, was told in an interview today by Emil F. Horn, consul for the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Horn came to Boston to address a group of wool dealers and importers aboard the motorship City of New York, of the American South African Line, which is discharging African cargo at the Army Base, South Boston.

The steamship line has chartered 10 ships to help move the large volume of South African wools to Boston, which has been ordered to fill in the gap caused by the loss of the Australian and New Zealand clip since the British Government took over the control of those wools.

Normally, Boston buys a large quantity of wool annually from Australia and New Zealand, the fine staple for clothing, and the coarse for carpet uses.

One of the first things Great Britain did after the outbreak of war was to take over the clips of Australia and New Zealand for duration of the war, and for one year thereafter. In South Africa, Great Britain merely became a buyer along with other wool consuming countries of the world. The result was heavy buying by Boston wool houses and manufacturers.

During the 1938-1939 season, the United States—chiefly Boston—took less than 1,000,000 pounds of South African wool, said Mr. Horn. Last October 6,000,000 pounds were sold to American buyers. Indications point to fully 15,000,000 pounds being sold to the United States out of the 1939-1940 clip, he declared, largest amount ever shipped to America in any one year.

Timber Purchase On New Basis

The Federal Department of Agriculture's timber salvage administration has "agreed in principle" to a new adjusted contract for the purchase of 630,000,000 feet of New England hurricane timber by the Northeast Timber Marketing Association, Herman I Hyman, its head, said yesterday.

The price for the timber agreed upon for the first year of the contract, $24 a thousand feet, will remain fixed, but will be adjusted upward or downward next year in accordance with the market.

Maine Police to Get Two-Way Radio System

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Maine has taken steps to equip its state police with a two-way radio system.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the Executive Council have voted to experiment with the device at Augusta headquarters and the Thomaston Barracks, and authorized Chief John W. Healy to accept the proposal of the National Youth Administration to assemble and install the radios as a "work project" for NYA students at Quoddy, Eastport.

N. E. Demands $9,795,000 More for Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Although the White and the Green Mountains still are blanketed with snow, New Englanders in the national capital looked forward today to the inevitable spring freshets and revived the discussion of flood-control needs in the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys.

From years of experience in seeking protection against floods, Senator David I. Walsh (R) and Representative Charles R. Clason (R), both of Massachusetts, know that flood-control measures have to be planned and carried out at seasons when there is no need, in order that they may be available when there is.

They, therefore, are hopeful of obtaining funds to complete the work begun in New England last year in the Congressional appropriations to be made at this session, and are studying the budgetary recommendations of President Roosevelt with this in view.

National Fund Cut

Since only $70,000,000 was allocated in the budget for this type of work throughout the country, as compared with $133,000,000 a year ago, many Congressmen believe very little will be available for this purpose at this session. War funds appear to be getting more attention than peace funds just now.

Nevertheless, a group of House members interested in flood-control projects has indicated it will press for an increase in these normal, peacetime appropriations, and Senator Walsh has given his support to the group. As Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Walsh also has opposed any increase in naval authorizations above the "paper Navy" already authorized by Congress but not completed.

At present, $16,988,000 has been allocated and is being spent for flood-control construction in the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys, according to a joint statement issued by Senator Walsh and Mr. Clason. To complete these projects, another $9,795,000 is required, they said.

Work Already Started

From War Department officials, Mr. Clason and Senator Walsh learned that construction has been started on dams at Knightville, Mass., and Surry Mountain, N. H., for the Connecticut Valley, and at Franklin Falls, N. H., for the Merrimack. Army engineers will be prepared in a short time to begin work on the Birch Hill Reservoir on the Millers River, Mass., a tributary of the Connecticut.

In the Connecticut River basin $8,031,000 has been allotted or spent for levees and related flood works in industrial areas.

In addition to these projects, which were approved and launched successfully last year, following several years of struggle between the States and Federal Government over States' rights, the War Department still wishes to go ahead with the proposed dam at Union Village, Vt., but has not yet reached an agreement with Gov. George D. Aiken over acquisition of land and jurisdiction over it.

While the Congressmen were considering the amount of Federal appropriations that might be made for such projects, echoes of the States' rights controversy between the New England Governors and President Roosevelt were heard in a Supreme Court debate over the proposed Denison Dam on the Red River in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Scorns Project

On much the same grounds as those frequently mentioned by the Yankee States, Oklahoma has appealed to the Supreme Court in attempt to block the Denison flood-control and power dam. The Court is scheduled to rule the latter part of this month on whether it will take jurisdiction over the case. Action of the Court undoubtedly will be referred to as a precedent if the Vermont dam ever becomes a subject of litigation.

The view of Oklahoma, as stated in documents filed with the Supreme Court, is that the State does not wish the dam since most of the power would be used elsewhere and the reservoir would flood and destroy many acres of taxable land. It argues, moreover, that the Federal Government lacks power to go ahead without the State's consent, stating that to do so would be a violation of the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, which reserves to the states all powers not expressly granted to the Federal Government.

In an answer to these views, filed with the tribunal by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, the Federal Government declares that its authority is granted in the commerce and general welfare clauses of the Constitution (the former giving it control of navigable streams), and that the 10th amendment does not reserve to the states "any part of the power" which is delegated to the United States.

10 States Join in Move For Conservation of Fishing

So that Atlantic coast dwellers may continue to enjoy their supplies of lobster, shad and salmon—depletion of which is considered serious—fishing and conservation officials of 10 coastal states attending an Eastern States conservation conference in Boston "agreed in principle" to an interstate compact of promotion and conservation of fisheries products.

Delegates from New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland tentatively approved the conservation agreement after several speakers pointed out the danger of exhausting supplies of several species.

Dr. Elmer Higgins of the Federal Bureau of Fisheries told the conference that over-fishing and waste are causing such serious depletion of the north Atlantic fisheries that the industry is threatened with extinction. He advocated a permanent interstate organization to avoid election shakeups and to permit accumulation of experience by conservation officials.

Deploring the wastage of undersized fish, Dr. Higgins declared that the lobster supply now was only 25 per cent of its former level. The shad fisheries between Connecticut and North Carolina, he said, were among the most depleted, and that even haddock, one of the most popular and plenteous species, was endangered. In the wake of depletion of these species, he said, would come a rise in the cost of production.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, expressed doubt that the fish supply was endangered and suggested further conservation studies.

William C. Adams, New York Commissioner of Conservation, charged that improper handling was causing depletion of the shad supply. He declared that the Chesapeake Bay area was losing $500,000 annually and North Carolina $300,000 each year in the shad industry.

Spokesmen from Connecticut and Maine also disapproved certain phases of the proposed compact. The conference deferred action on a proposed Federal transportation act to assist in enforcing State laws beneficial to the fishing industry, referring it to various State organizations before Federal action will be sought. The compact proposal was then sent back to the Interstate Pact Commission for redrafting in several details.

Cambridge Book 'Shortage' Told

Declaring that the increasing demand for good books was taxing library facilities in Cambridge, Mayor John W. Lyons announced today that he would make an adequate appropriation for the purchase of books and to provide proper city-owned branch library buildings in various parts of the city.

The Mayor said proper reading environment must be provided because at present the public is required to use a former store in the Observatory Hill section, and a room in police headquarters in Central Square.

He hoped in the near future that library branch buildings may be built in these sections and elsewhere as the occasion demands.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy today, with light snow or rain. Cloudy tomorrow, with snow or rain in the afternoon or evening; not much change in temperature. Moderate winds, mostly easterly. Lowest temperature, around freezing.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy today, with light snow or rain. Cloudy tomorrow, with snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior by tomorrow afternoon or evening; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cloudy today with light snow. Cloudy tomorrow with light snow tomorrow afternoon or evening; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	35	New York	34	41
Chicago	29	30	New Orleans	62	70
Denver	14	39	Philadelphia	31	40
Helena	11	25	St. Louis	25	29
Kansas City	9	27	San Francisco	52	58
Los Angeles	58	65	Washington	32	39
Miami	57	78			

A—Minimum, December 13.
B—Maximum, December 12.

Centenary of Follen Church

Dr. Charles T. C. Follen, just 100 years ago today, left New York to attend the dedication of the eight-sided church in Lexington which now is known by his name and which this week observes the beginning of its 101st year.

Designed by Dr. Follen, the oddly-shaped church was built to bring pulpit and congregation closer together. Since then the pulpit has been moved back into the chancel which was added later, but it still faces the fan-shaped formation of pews planned by Dr. Follen. From it spoke Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Channing Gannett, George W. Cooke, and Jabez Sunderland, a few of the 28 ministers who served at this church.

Dr. Follen, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, whose frank expression was considered dangerous by the Holy Alliance, had to seek safety in the United States by means of a friend's passport.

With his arrival in America, he became interested in the abolitionist cause, an interest that is reported to have caused the loss of his chair as Professor of German at Harvard University.

Three years after his ordination in 1836, he was called to Lexington where he had previously preached to residents of the East Village, then without a church. In New York on lecture tour when the church was ready for dedication, he set sail at once. The Lexington, on which he took passage, never reached Boston.

Services will be held tonight in memory of Dr. Follen. Ministers who have served at the church during the past 40 years will participate in ceremonies during the week.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare. 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"Winter Carnival." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "Daytime Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:05, 10:15.

Exeter—
"Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 2, 5, 8. Also "Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Winter Carnival" with Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson. Also "Inspector Hornleigh on Holiday."

Fenway and Paramount—
Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Fenway 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell and William Henry. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Information Please." 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:30, 7:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster and Ann Dvorak. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:15. Also "South of the Border," with Gene Autry. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:20. Stage: The Three Sailors, Gloria Blake, Reynolds & White. 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time Films," "Quaint St. Augustine," "French Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland," "Remember Those Three Bear Cubs," "Pete Smith—How to Carve a Turkey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Winter Carnival." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings, 8. (All seats reserved). Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time, Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
Ginger Rogers in "My Fifth Avenue Girl." Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Rage of Paris," with D. Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

University—
"The Amazing Dr. Williams," with Joan Blondell. 3:05, 6:30, 10. Also "The Mill on the Floss," with Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Bob Hope in "The Cat and the Canary." 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Uptown—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. 1:20, 4:30, 8:20. Also "That's Right You're Wrong," featuring Kay Kayser. 3:05, 6:30, 9:55.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Paul Bregor, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Mr. Rousseau; Italian paintings by Mrs. Tanner; Japanese Sculpture by Mrs. Tomita. 3:30.

Monday

Hotel Vendome—
Fifth in the series of informal talks on Symphonic Music, illustrated at the piano by Stanley Chapple. 3.

Harvard University, Music Building—
Lecture by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt entitled "On Musical Criticism." 4:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Visitors From Deep South Like Appalachian Club Hut

It may be cold on the slope of Mt. Washington when winter winds move across it at amazing velocities, but there's a hut just eight miles below the Observatory, in Pinkham Notch, N. H., that's attracting people from all over the country right now.

This is one of eight huts owned and operated by the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the only one open the year 'round. Joseph B. Dodge, manager of the A. M. C. huts, lives at Pinkham Notch with his family.

The Dodges are in town this week end. They've had people at Pinkham Notch this time of year from as far south as New Orleans. Another party has made reservations from Kansas City, Mr. Dodge says. By a quirk in the weather, they've had ideal skating for the past two weeks. There are 4,700 A. M. C. members, about 2,300 of whom are in Boston, it is said. While it is a world-wide organization, most of the membership is in this country.

Being around A. M. C. people for even a short time, one realizes that this "hitting-the-trail" business they do, vacations and week ends, gives them a sense of humor. For instance, when elected president, at the annual meeting last night, William P. Fowler said in his "address," "I am really overwhelmed, and I have forgotten the few choice words I was going to say."

The slate also includes Irving Meredith and Donald McClench, Vice-Presidents; Roland L. Gower, Recording Secretary; H. Bradford Washburn, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Charles W. Blood, Treasurer; Lowell S. Nicholson, Editor of Appalachia. Thomas D. Cabot is trustee of Special Funds (for three years), and Councillors are Douglas M. Burckett, Charles W. Morse, Henry B. Cross, Jr., and Albert C. Sherman, Jr.

Cambridge Opens New Safety Drive

The latest safety drive in Cambridge is in full swing now that city, police and safety officials have been notified that the city had the poorest record of nine cities in the State, which have a population of more than 100,000.

Extra details of police were placed at intersections and on the highways to enforce a 25-mile speed limit as a special committee appointed by Mayor John W. Lyons, drafted an ordinance to make driving in excess of 25 miles any place in the city a traffic violation.

Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy, a member of the committee, promised there would be no "fixes" and warned members of his department that any attempts to fix a violation would result in charges being preferred against the offender.

Mayor Lyons said the drive would take all steps necessary to curb the mounting automobile casualty toll and the increasing number of personal injuries from accidents.

The committee will meet bimonthly to discuss problems of highway safety. Most of the traffic offenders, police said, were nonresidents of the city. Both the operator of vehicles and the pedestrian will be enlisted in the drive, Chief Leahy said.

Fire Prevention Meeting Planned

Fire prevention through adult education will be the theme of a general meeting to be held in February by the Newton Safety Council, it is announced by Alfred N. Miner, Vice-President.

"Various graphic portrayals of fire causes, showing just how fires start, may awaken the public to greater alertness," Mr. Miner states. "There have been a number of bad fires, not only in Newton, but all over the country, and we've got to do something to stop them. We think they can be stopped through adult education. That's the only constructive way we know.

"Unnecessary fire waste in people's homes and in their businesses must be stamped out. We feel that a direct campaign will bring results."

Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Needham is President of Newton's Safety Council. It numbers 100.

The Council also plans to start up a new traffic-safety campaign shortly, following its successful experiment in voluntary reporting of traffic violations during the first six months of 1939.

Worcester Strike Ends

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—A two-day strike affecting the 100 employees of the Worcester Stamped Metal Co., ended last night when management and union issued a joint statement that the men would return to work Monday under a "compromise agreement." Terms were not made public. The union had sought a wage increase of 5 cents an hour in the 1940 contract.

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School for Firemen Takes to the Highways

By a Staff Photographer

The Brookline Department Gets a Lesson

Lieut. M. P. Meehan is pointing to most modern type fire alarm box on running board of truck while Private Francis J. O'Day looks on.

New U. S. Forests Total 16,369,751 Acres

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Federal Government has acquired title to forest lands equal to the combined areas of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, during the last 28 years, the National Forest Reservation Commission reports.

Purchases, authorized by the Weeks Law of 1911, total 16,369,751 acres and cost $61,260,435. They brought Federal forestry holdings in the United States, Alaska and Puerto Rico to 175,943,405 acres. The Commission reported it obtained title to 697,096 acres during the past fiscal year.

Among the States in which the purchases were made since 1911, and the acreage, were: Maine, 47,847; New Hampshire, 663,965; Vermont, 160,494.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Overture by Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log." Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, Jan. 14

Budapest—7 p. m.—Overture. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Musical Program. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Travel School To Give Drill For Firemen

The State Department of Education's new "traveling school" truck for training firemen in the latest methods of fire fighting, started its second full day of service yesterday after having been officially dedicated at a meeting of the Massachusetts Fire Instructors Association in Brookline.

One of the truck's first stops is at Fire Station No. 1 of the Brookline Fire Department in Brookline Village. After visiting here several days the new truck will start on its long tour through the State to some 250 cities and towns in zones where firemen training schools have been organized.

These zones are part of a Statewide program to provide fundamental training for as many firemen as possible in the State. The plan was originally adopted by the Fire Chief's Club but was organized and is administered by the Vocational Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education with the advice of a Committee of fire chiefs.

The new truck, which has been equipped with up-to-date extinguishers, masks, spray nozzles, floodlights and other ultra-modern fire-fighting accessories, will work in conjunction with these zone schools. The truck was donated by concerns interested in adding to the effectiveness of the training program which it is claimed has already won favorable national rating.

Charity Ball Planned

The eleventh annual charity ball of the Aquilo Club, Junior League of the Swedish Charitable Society, will be held at the Hotel Vendome on Feb. 2.

Spanish Music at Harvard

The Arts in Boston

"Five Centuries of Spanish Music" was the heading of the program presented last night at Paine Hall under the auspices of the Harvard Department of Music and the Beebe-Atherton Fund. Joaquin Nin-Culmell, the scholarly young pianist and composer whose Piano Quintet was performed recently at a concert of the Flute Players' Club, was the guide on this extensive survey.

With some of the great early names Señor Nin-Culmell began. A set of "Diferencias," or four-part variations, on the "Canto del Caballero" revealed the sixteenth-century Antonio de Cabezón, court musician of Philip II, as speaking the same musical language as the English contrapuntists of his time. Cabezón's visits to Flanders and England may well be reflected in this resemblance. A fine four-part "Tiento," or ricercare, by Padre Juan Cabanillas, involved a skip of more than a century to a pre-Bach fugal polyphony in which traces of Byzantine arabesque decoration alone seemed to betray the nationality of its composed. With the great eighteenth-century Padre Antonio Soler the curious case of Domenico Scarlatti was exemplified. Scarlatti spent 25 years in Madrid. Guitar idioms immensely influenced his writing for harpsichord; and his music in turn influenced the writing of his Spanish contemporaries. Soler is supposed to have been a pupil of Scarlatti's; in any event, the three sonatas that were playing last night might easily be passed off as the work of the Italian.

At this point Señor Nin-Culmell leapt to the end of the nineteenth century and a much more conventionally recognizable Spain to play three pieces from Albeniz's vast impressionistic panorama of Spain, "Iberia." "El Albaicin," "Rondeña," and the almost unplayable "Triana." They exemplify the composer's strengths and weaknesses: his rich imagination, his sensitiveness to the elusive flavor of places and people, the fragrance and color of crowded squares and quiet villages; his decorative flamboyance; and his only partially successful dalliance with such harmonic novelties as the wholetone scale and the sequence of augmented triads.

Two Sonatas of the Escorial by Rodolfo Halffter and a "Distant Saraband" by Joaquin Rodrigo were interesting evocations in modern idiom of the manner of Soler. Two dances from a ballet, "Sonatina," by Ernesto Halffter, were ingenious essays in another idiom that owes nothing to "Carmen." Three dances from the hackneyed "Amor Brujo" of Falla completed the program, except for an "encore" dance from "The Three-Cornered Hat." These excerpts, besides being over-familiar, are not keyboard music. We should have preferred to hear the "Fantasia Betica," a highly significant, highly Spanish, and rarely performed work. It is difficult, but not beyond Señor Nin-Culmell's abilities; for, despite a noticeable deficiency in tonal and rhythmic subtlety, his technique is considerable.

S. S.

Providence Sets Mark for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is the "little things" that count in bringing Providence distinction as a safe city. For the past 12 months the number of fatalities on the highways stands at 14. Chairman George L. Miner of the Governor's Advisory Council, reporting with other safety experts, says:

"Providence drivers obey the 'boulevard-stop' signs better than drivers of any other city in the Nation. Figures prove it. Last year, only 5.3 per cent of Providence motorists at 50 selected spots went through the signs without coming to a full stop or reducing their speed to such a low degree that checkers judged it to represent substantial obedience." The 5.3 per cent, he explains, included those who reduced speed in some degree, but not sufficient to come in the obedience class; and those who sped across with no observable reduction in speed. The figures given are as follows:

Number of cars checked, 17,430; obedient, or substantially so, 16,503; disobedient, but not excessive speed, 593; disobedient speeders, 334.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Americans at Work"; drama	Met. Opera: "Manon"...	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:15 "Americans at Work"; drama	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:30 Campus of the Air	Stephen Foster Memorial Program	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Campus of the Air		Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe		Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name?";	"Curtain Calls"	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Ars for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	'Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	Ohoier's Plays: "Incident on Dover Road"	Serenade	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15 dramatization	mystery drama	"Stop Me If You've	Law Conrad's Orchestra	MacLeod Troubadours
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Heard This One"	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Italian Radio Review
8:45 chestra; War news	program		Hawaiian music	Texas Rangers
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	Paul V. McNutt, talk	V. F. W. Track Meet	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 soloists; chorus	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Paul V. McNutt, talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Masters"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	V. F. W. Track Meet;	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night	ly's Orchestra	dramatization	"The Dream Mile"	Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine Molinari, conductor	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 V. F. W. Track Meet			News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news		V. F. W. Track Meet	"Music by Moonlight"	The Islanders
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine Molinari, conductor	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Organ recital	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:00 News; Leighton		News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra		Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Monarchs of Rhythm
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	The Majestics
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"		"Let There Be Light"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day"; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	"Four Bells"; vocal	Bill Johnson, baritone	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "Master of Games"	Ed McConnell, songs	Rose Trio	Religious Service	Religious Service
11:00 Trinity Church	News; "Invitation to	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Service	Music, R. S. V. P."	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Trinity Church	"Southernaires"; Negro	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Service	male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Salt Lake City	conductor; Jan Peerce,	"On the Job"; vocational guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	tenor		Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Pauline Warren	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Hotel"; drama	Pauline Warren; "Metropolitan Moods"	"From Hollywood Today"; variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45			Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Action"; drama	Great Plays: Schiller's "William Tell," starring Carl Benton Reid;	Drama and music	American Unitarian Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 "News and Rhythm"	"William Tell"	Drama and music	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "News and Rhythm"		University of Chicago Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45				"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philharmonic Symphony	Vicente Gomez, guitar;	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Orch.; John Barbirolli, conductor;	Sid Reinherz, piano	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	News; program talk	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Gleason L. Archer	Dance Orchestra	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Anatol Kaminsky, violinist	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:15	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	Robert Jennings Trio
4:30 "Pursuit of Happiness"; variety	Richard Himber's Orch.	"The Shadow"; dramatization	Network speaker	"Wild Azaleas"
4:45	Richard Himber's Orch.		Network speaker	Ensemble Moderne
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Piano duet
5:45 the Lads		Bee	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater;	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program		variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Religious program
7:00 The War This Week	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15 The War This Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	Supper Dance	The Friendly Singer
7:30 Screen Guild Theater; variety	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45		Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News from Berlin	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Orson Welles and	"Festival of Music";	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	Variety Hour; Jan An-
8:15 Loretta Young in	vocalist; orchestra	Dickson; guest; orch.	Air: "What Can We Do	tonio, director
8:30 "Theodora Goes	Allen Roth's Orchestra;	"One Man's Family";	About Civil Service?"	Variety Hour; Jan An-
8:45 Wild"; War news	Allen Roth's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Forum of the Air	tonio, director
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family";	Round";	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30 Or.; Gladys Swarthout, soprano	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 People's Platform:	News from Paris	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 informal discussion	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Moments"	American Jewish Congress; speaker	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather			"Good Will Hour"	"Concert Melodies"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bruins - Canadiens	"Concert Melodies"
11:15 Bob Freeman's Or.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	hockey game	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Francis Craig's Sunday	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Night Serenade	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Dramatic sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Mildred Carlson	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Syncopators"	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light Orchestra	Organ Melodies
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light Orchestra	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob";	Rep. Wright Patman, Texas	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15 Quartet		"Grimm's Daughter"		
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Yar Concert Orchestra	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	"The Manhatters"	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tenor and orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Rudolph Friml, Jr.'s	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Jack Arthur, baritone	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	"Hitmakers"	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	'Science on the March'	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Leaders in Dance"	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Bing Crosby and	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 Elizabeth Patterson in "Sing You	Rochester Civic Orch.	program	B. U. Radio Institute	Masters"
9:30 Sinners"	Phillip Murray, talk	Alec Templeton Time;	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	Tenor and orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dance music		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Rep.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Treadway, Mass.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want";	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want";	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Les Hite Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want";	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Les Hite Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Jan. 15

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 15

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"; transcribed.

For Sunday, Jan. 14

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Organ Melodies.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
4:45 p. m.—Choral Prelude.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature"; Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Musical Period.

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Cloth 2 by 3 yards, regularly $17.50 ..... NOW each $13
Cloth 2 by 4 yards, regularly $24 ..... NOW each $18
Napkins 22 by 22 inches, regularly $14 ..... NOW dozen $10.50

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Federal Jury Pushes Action On Dog Tracks

Vigorous prosecution next week of the Federal Grand Jury investigation of dog track promotion and operation in Massachusetts, was expected today as Walter T. Mason, a cashier at the Dighton track, remained in the East Cambridge Jail, where he was committed yesterday in default of $5,000 bail after he pleaded not guilty to a perjury charge.

The perjury complaint was presented to Commissioner Howard W. Robbins by Assistant United State Attorney Henry J. Leen Mr. Mason, one of eight witnesses heard by the Grand Jury in nearly two weeks of investigation, was arrested on the complaint, by Deputy United States Marshal Richard Qualters as he left the Grand Jury after being questioned for two hours yesterday.

Attorney Leen, in insisting that Mr. Mason be held in heavy bail, said: "The Grand Jury has been meeting with hindrances and objections for two weeks now. . . . We are taking this step against Mason because it may be the only way we can get at the truth. It may have a tendency to make others testify."

The name of James J. Egan, former member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission, was introduced in the dog track proceedings when Attorney Leen in his complaint against Mr. Mason revealed that the Government is investigating income tax evasion in 1935 and 1936 by Mr. Egan.

Mr. Egan is said to have been a partner of Edward J. O'Hare, Chicago promoter murdered last November, in the promotion and operation of the Dighton dog track.

Delegate Candidates

Harry P. Gifford of Salem and James G. Page of Haverhill have announced their intention to enter the April primaries as candidates for delegates to the Republican national convention from the Sixth Congressional District. Both men have had previous political experience and are well known in the district.

The Clothes Rack
dresses and ensembles taken from our current stock. New merchandise weekly. Priced to appeal!
$10 to $20
Chez Madelaine
155 Newbury Street BOSTON

Snow Time Is Playtime

By a Staff Photographer

Winter Sports for the Youngsters

"Track," or to you, Mr. and Mrs. Laymen, "Here we come." One good push and off these youngsters go down the slippery slopes of the "safe and sane" Arnold Arboretum. Children of all ages gather here on Saturdays and after school to frolic in the snow. Sleds, skis, and toboggans and an occasional "pie pan" make up the various articles the kiddies use in this most favorite of winter sports—speeding down a snowy hill.

Billboard Battle in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Civic and women's organizations, which have campaigned for years for the beautification of Rhode Island's highways, are exerting much pressure on members of the General Assembly for the passage of laws which will regulate the placing of billboards.

Outdoor advertising companies are reported to be mustering a strong lobby to end any such bill in committee because they have hundreds of boards on lease throughout the State, it is reported at the State House.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has come out openly in favor of the regulation of the billboards.

There was no question as to his position when he told the Legislators: "We all do a great deal of talking about wanting to attract individuals to our State. We boast of our climate, our unrivaled beaches, our woodlands and our parks. We even have a road known as and labeled 'The Scenic Highway.' The only trouble is most of the scenery consists of billboard pictures of beautiful girls smoking cigarettes, of elaborate phrases extolling the virtues of this or that gasoline, paintings of sparkling glasses of beer, or signs setting forth the alluring qualities of tires, soft drinks, washing machines, baked beans and automobiles.

"While these are all undoubtedly alluring in themselves, they are not the things that tourists come to Rhode Island to see. I am sure they, and we as we drive about the State, would appreciate an occasional glimpse of the seashore or countryside which really does exist behind these signs. This represents a particularly bad condition when compared with the beautiful-free highway in Connecticut that is a part of the New York-to-Maine artery.

"I, therefore, recommend legislation to regulate the use of billboards along our State highways to the end that our natural beauties may not be entirely sacrificed.

"In this respect, I invite those interested in State beautification to combine with those interested in outdoor advertising to produce a legislative draft on which both can agree to bring about a mutually beneficial result. This, I believe honestly, can be done successfully."

Truck

(Continued from Page 1)

what new proposals, if any, would be made. However, it is expected that both sides will make some compromises.

The Union is asking for wage increases of $1 a week for drivers of light trucks and $2 a week for drivers of trucks of more than eight tons capacity; continuation of the 48-hour week; and time and a half overtime.

The employers, most of all, want a two-year contract. Their reason for this is to end this annual bartering between the two groups. Ralph Cahouet, Counsel for the Employers, said that shippers have become "shy" of Boston's trucking setup and are beginning to route their products other ways. "They can't afford to ship stuff with risk that it may never reach its destination," he said. "A long-term contract would correct this situation."

Mayor of Cincinnati To Address Truckmen

James Garfield Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be the principal speaker at the twenty-first annual mid-winter dinner dance of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Bradford, Thursday, Jan. 18. Other speakers will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and William N. McGee, President of the Dixie Ohio Express Company, one of the largest motor truck express companies in the country.

The Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts is a non-profit association organized 21 years ago to promote the use and efficiency of all forms of self-propelled commercial motor vehicles, and represents 60,000 truck owners and 104,000 truck drivers in the state.

New England To See Major Party Hopefuls

Candidates for the Presidential nominations of both major parties will make swings through New England during the next two weeks.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and candidate for the Democratic nomination, providing President Roosevelt does not seek a third term, will make his first political invasion into New England on next Tuesday, Jan. 16. Mr. McNutt is scheduled to speak before the Boston Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 p. m., and to attend a reception at the Statler Hotel from 3:30 to 6 p. m. on the same day.

Details of the first visit to New England of Thomas E. Dewey, racket busting District Attorney of New York and Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination, were released by his campaign headquarters in New York.

Mr. Dewey will speak in Mechanics Building in Boston on Jan. 23, his headquarters announced, the third major speech of his campaign. This talk will be one day earlier than originally scheduled. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and the Business and Professional Women's Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Dewey's address will also be radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Dewey will first attend an informal reception at Providence, R. I., on Jan. 22, remaining in Providence overnight. On Jan. 24 he is scheduled to attend a luncheon in Portland, Maine, with Republican Committeeman William S. Linnell, and other Republican leaders.

Museum Plans Exhibition Of Medieval Art

An exhibition of medieval art, which the Boston Museum of Fine Arts declares will be the greatest in size and scope of any display of its kind ever held in the United States, is planned by the Museum to start on Feb. 17, and close on March 24.

In a broad sense a continuation of the exhibition of the arts of "The Dark Ages," held at the Worcester Art Museum in 1937, this one will include work in many mediums, for both religious and secular purposes. Objects designed for cathedral and castle, lent by such institutions as the Morgan Library, the Walters Gallery, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Dumbarton Oaks Collection, as well as individuals who have never shown their treasures to the public before, have been brought together by Dr. Georg Swarzenski, Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Medieval Art at the Museum.

Among the exhibits will be sculptures, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, ivories; works in gold, silver, iron and copper; enamels, textiles, and embroideries.

Showing a Woman the Way to a Job

By a Staff Photographer

The Emergency Employment Bureau Functions

Mrs. Helen H. Fletcher, head of this special department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union (left), and Miss Barbara McLellan, Back Bay (right), show how the interview went off that secured Miss McLellan a job.

Emergency Jobs for Women Are Sought by Boston Bureau

More jobs for women, such as taking children coasting or skating, or chaperoning them to the theater, are needed urgently at the Emergency Employment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Mrs. Helen H. Fletcher, who is in charge of the Bureau, said in an interview today.

Recently celebrating its tenth anniversary of service, the Bureau functions, Mrs. Fletcher explained, primarily for the neediest women job seekers. Those with dependents are given preference. The principal search is for part-time work or jobs in households where the worker may go home to her own family at night.

"We try first of all to help those unemployed, or whose family income is insufficient to carry on their needs," Mrs. Fletcher said.

There are about 6,700 names registered with the Bureau, about 3,000 of which are inactive—that is, they have either found employment, or the Bureau has placed them, the man of the family or other wage-earners have brought the family income up to its needs, or, in a few cases, the individual has left the City.

That leaves 3,700 whose names and case histories Mrs. Fletcher must keep constantly before her, so that when a job comes in, she can recall who is best fitted for it and needs it most.

Mrs. Fletcher is proud of the fact that in December, the Bureau found jobs for 228. It had many accommodators out over the holidays, too, 82 on Christmas Day, 65 Thanksgiving, and 14 New Year's Eve.

"Formerly we used to see 100 to 125 a day," she said. "We now have only 15 to 20 applicants, as times are better."

Mrs. Fletcher recalled some needy cases, all worthwhile, in which homes had been saved, families kept together, a distracted mother saved from seeming despair.

"One woman came in and told me she didn't have a cent other than what was in the children's bank, and had no job and no prospects of one. I advised her to take a small, inexpensive room on Beacon Hill with kitchen privileges for the week for her and the two children, and I'd see what we could do.

"At the moment I didn't have a job for her and had no idea whether a call would come in or not. The woman took the money out of the children's bank, enough for the week's room rent and food for the children and herself. By the middle of the week, the woman had a job through us, and she has been averaging $18 to $25 a week ever since."

Besides its placement work, the Bureau maintains a department, headed by Miss Daisy Treen, which prepares inexpensive lunches for schools to dispense to students who would otherwise be unable to buy a hot, nourishing meal at noon. It also has extended its activities so that male members of a family who are unemployed may also be aided to find work.

Cargo to Leave Boston Soon For British Isles Delivery

Log of the Port of Boston

Cargo for the British Isles will leave Boston Jan. 20 aboard the Greek steamer Pantelis of the North Atlantic Steamship Corporation, a unit of the Arnold Bernstein Shipping Company, it is announced. The craft will carry New England merchandise and commodities to Liverpool and Dublin, loading at Mystic Terminal Company, piers of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

* * *

After 32 years of service, the Holland America liner Rotterdam, which plied in the North Atlantic trade, has been sold to be broken up.

* * *

W. R. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, who has been acting as Commissioner, slipped quietly into Boston from Washington, this week, looked things over at the Custom House Tower, and quietly left the city, without a word for the press as to the complaints of inequality in the Customs ban on import data. Information that is given to other branches of the Government and is published by them, from New York, is denied those same units at Boston.

* * *

Chauncey S. Stevens, who has been connected with the Boston Port Authority for several years, has been made assistant to the director of the Bureau of Traffic, of the Port Authority, under Andrew F. Lane.

* * *

Irving T. Sorge, Boston agent of the American President Lines, and newly-elected President of the Traffic Club of New England, announces the first dinner meeting of 1940 by the Club, Jan. 18, at the Copley-Plaza. Guest speaker will be E. A. Brandon, United States Attorney. Members plan a "transportation quiz," with questions and correct answers submitted by members to be answered—if possible—by other members at the meeting.

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MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
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BOYS' SHOES . . . . 3.95 to 5.95
CHILDREN'S SHOES . 2.95 to 4.95
MISSES' & GIRL'S SHOES 3.95 to 6.95
Hosiery, handbags and other accessories greatly reduced
Thayer McNeil
TEMPLE PLACE and WELLESLEY SQUARE
SPECIAL
Included are 800 pairs ARNOLD AUTHENTICS (discontinued styles only) at $7.95 and 800 pairs of PLASTICS (discontinued styles only) at $7.95 and $9.95.
Sizes incomplete
CHILDREN'S 3.15 to 3.95
MEN'S 8.95
59th ANNUAL SALE
THAYER McNEIL
BOSTON WELLESLEY

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YOU'LL find them just about the easiest way to plan your purchases and pay for them over an extended period of time . . . just as most people purchase a home, car or refrigerator —Here's how
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89th JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BIRTHDAY SALE
JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON
THE GREATEST VALUES OF THE ENTIRE YEAR
LATOUR ROUND OR OVAL
REGULAR $2.00 Bath Soap
$1.00 dozen
Fine milled, velvety texture soap that whips into a quick luxurious lather. Popular the year 'round at twice the price! Packaged one fragrance to a box or standard assortment.

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Lilac Assorted
OVAL CAKES
Eau de Cologne Lavender
Rose Assorted
Lilac Pine
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PROFESSIONAL SIZE 2 boxes $1.19
Soft absorbent tissues in white or multicolor. A necessity in any home. Popular professional size sheet adaptable to innumerable uses. Stock up NOW for significant SAVINGS.
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TOILETRIES—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Big Ten Football Officials to Be Selected by Conference Commissioner—Chess

Revise Procedure For Mid-Western Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A revised procedure, featuring the full authority of the Conference Commissioner, will mark the selection and appointment of football officials in the Big Ten beginning with the 1940 season.

That procedure came as a consequence of suggestions by coaches and athletic directors at a recent joint meeting in which they proposed a basic list of 40 officials but stated their desire that the Commissioner assume authority for future changes in that list at his discretion.

The Faculty Conference, governing body of the Big Ten, has approved the system suggested by the joint meeting of coaches and directors for immediate operation.

Pioneer

Appointment of football officials was pioneered by the Big Ten. In 1906 there was formed by the Faculty Conference a committee on officials which suggested officials in event of disagreement by opposing coaches, but universally elections were made by the coaches.

In 1923 at the instance of an athletics director who was also a football coach, the directors recommended that the appointment of football officials be made the function of the Conference Commissioner, and the Faculty Conference, acting on that recommendation, made the Commissioner a member of its committee on officials while retaining responsibility for the selections.

Under that setup the Conference committee has operated for 16 years, employing a rating system. From experience gained through those years the coaches and athletic directors of the Conference have submitted that even more efficient officiating will result from the revised procedure to be followed in 1940.

Followed Its Example

Since the Big Ten in 1923 employed the procedure of an individual directing operations in the selection and assignment of officials, other sections have followed its example. In the East Walter Okeson was asked to appoint officials for the colleges comprising the Eastern Football Association, a function now performed by Asa S. Bushnell. In similar capacities A. R. Hutchins functions in the Southeast, James St. Clair in the Southwest, R. E. Peters in the Big Six, and Herb Dana in the Pacific Coast Conference.

To assist the Big Ten's Commissioner in obtaining a fair appraisal of officials' work, he will employ neutral observers at each Conference game who will return reports on officiating throughout the season.

Big Ten officiating through the years has generally been accepted as a standard, particularly as represented by coaches leaving the Conference for other sections who report superior work in the Big Ten.

Code of Their Own

That high standard has followed largely from the voluntary subscription by Big Ten officials to a code of their own composition and their observance of a well-defined digest of technique which has been the result of officials' experience through many years.

The Big Ten officials' code, unique in its being the only code so voluntarily drawn by officials themselves, follows:

1. The officials will not carry gossip from one camp to another but instead will strive to improve friendly relations within the Conference.
2. No official will discuss plays or game incidents with newspapermen, scouts or others.
3. The officials will always conduct themselves in such a manner as to prevent unwarranted criticism. For instance, it is an unwritten rule that the officials will not take a drink the night before a game.
4. The officials will check each other in the case of possible misapplication of a rule and will not criticize their fellow officials to others outside the group.
5. The officials are older players who have been selected to help this generation of players with their games. While an official must maintain discipline on the field, he should always treat the players with the courtesy due college gentlemen.
6. The officials will dress neatly, will report at least 15 minutes before game time on the field, will repair to their dressing room between halves and after the game will leave field as promptly as possible. In no case will the officials engage in arguments with spectators or others.
7. When an official calls a foul and reports the same to the referee, he will stand facing the direction in which the referee is to step off the penalty.

Tiger Athletics

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton athletics hit their highest peak in four years during 1939 as 56 Tiger teams compiled a winning average of .624.

Tiger teams had been unable to crack the .600 mark since 1935 when they averaged .631.

Four championship teams and eight undefeated squads bolstered the 1939 average. A freshman team mark of .698 offset the varsity's .599 and the jayvees' .582.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 12

Long Island 57, New Mexico Aggies 31.
Kansas 34, Kansas State 33.
Rice 48, Texas Christian 23.
Texas 52, Arkansas 33.
Fordham 42, Syracuse 34.
Stanford 53, University of California at Los Angeles 38.
Louisiana State 51, Mississippi 47.
Duquesne 66, Catholic 32.
Clemson 58, Furman 26.
Butler 47, Depauw 21.
St. Michaels 51, Norwich 24.
Connecticut 56, Maine 38.
Utah 52, Denver 47 (two overtime periods).
Southern California 49, California 36.
Scranton 33, Georgetown 31.
Depaul 46, Omaha 29.
New York U. 37, Temple 28.
Oregon State 35, Oregon 31.
Washington 39, Montana 34.
Grinnell 61, Knox 37.
Tulsa 35, Washburn 31.
Alabama 51, Sewanee 25.
Virginia 49, William and Mary 31.
Florida 45, Georgia 36.
Utah State 31, Colorado 28.
Texas Tech 47, Abilene Christian 28.
Wyoming 39, Colorado State 35.
Greeley State 46, Colorado Mines 44.
Western Reserve 58, Buffalo U. 37.
San Jose State 49, Fresno State 43.
Pacific U. 41, College of Puget Sound 36.
Pacific Lutheran 47, Western Washington 45.
St. Benedict's 46, Emporia Teachers 30.
Northern Montana 30, Montana Mines 27.
North Dakota State 46, South Dakota U. 44.
Stetson 33, Miami (Fla.) 29.
Wesleyan 49, Trinity, 28.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	16	6	3	78	52	35
Rangers	14	7	7	77	57	35
Toronto	15	8	3	75	53	33
Chicago	10	13	1	48	74	21
Canadiens	8	14	2	55	66	18
Detroit	7	15	3	41	68	17
Americans	7	18	1	53	77	15

Result Jan. 12

Detroit 4, Americans 2.

Skiing Abroad

A. Klopfenstein

Upper left: An expert skier executes a fine Kristiania above Adelboden in the Bernese Oberland, Switz. Right: Ski acrobatics down the Joch Pass above Engelberg in Central Switzerland. Lower left: Downhill skiing is at its best on the Allmendhubel at Murren, Switz.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Open Tennis

We note that Holcomb Ward, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, has stated that he is opposed to the holding of Open championship tournaments. We have the utmost respect for his views and believe that no one is more interested in lawn tennis than he is.

Just when the present century was coming along he was one of the leading players of the country. With Dwight F. Davis, donor of the famous international trophy which bears his name and which has done so much toward promoting international tennis, Ward won the national doubles championship three years and removed two of the oldest challenge cups from competition. Then he went on to win the singles title one year. So he knows the game thoroughly from the competitive point of view.

Since retiring from active competition he has devoted much of his time and energies to the management of the sport. No one would for a minute question his sincerity and he is certainly doing a splendid job in conducting the affairs of the association over which he presides.

But we cannot help expressing our opinion that we differ with him in regard to holding amateur-professional tournaments. We are just as anxious to see lawn tennis conducted on the highest plane of sportsmanship as any one. We are also anxious to see everything done to increase interest in the sport.

There was a time when Open tournaments would not have been worth while as there were not enough good professionals to make the competition interesting; but such is not the case today. The past few years have seen a big change from the professional point of view. Some of the finest amateur players of the world have taken up the money angle of the game and have shown the tennis public they are fully worthy of recognition.

We believe Open championships would furnish the tennis public with some fine competition from a spectacular point of view. We believe that they would tend to improve the standard of play and sportsmanship among the amateurs as well as among the professionals. We also believe that they would increase interest in the game.

Who is there today who does not approve of Open golf championships? So far as we have been able to discover they have never hurt the amateur game. In fact we believe they have done much to improve the standard of amateur play and they have certainly been very popular with those amateurs good enough to compete in them. That the golfing public likes them is proved by the way they attend them.

Surely if Open championships are a good thing for golf there is no apparent reason why they should not be good for lawn tennis. And we hope that President Ward and those who are in control of the amateur sport will soon be won over to this point of view. It would, in our opinion, be well worth while to give Open tennis tournaments a trial and, if they should fail to prove their worth, they could be given up. But it is our opinion that once inaugurated, they would be too popular ever to be abandoned.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 12

National League
Detroit 4, New York Americans 2.
American Association
St. Louis 3, Omaha 0.

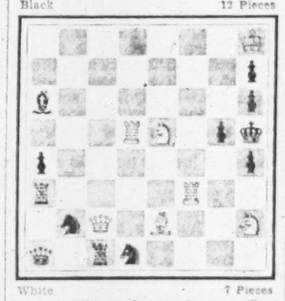
Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

Jan. 13, 1940

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2209
By F. Gamage

Black 12 Pieces

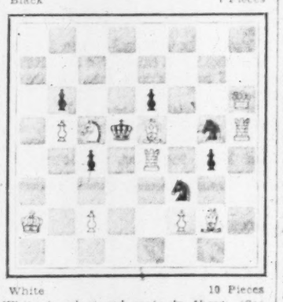


White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (First prize, Quarterly Tournament, Chess Review, Nov. 1939.)

Problem No. 2210
By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (Second prize set, Norwich Mercury, 1907.)

Solutions to Problems

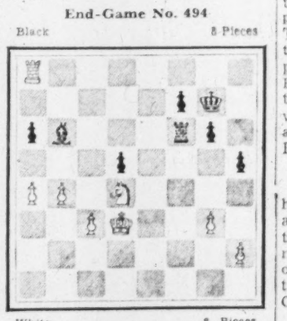
No. 2207. Q-B5

No. 2208.		
1.	Q-R5	K-B5
2.	Q-Q5	
1.		K-K5
2.	Q-Q5ch	
1.		K-K3
2.	B-Kt4ch	
1.		KxP
2.	Kt-Q7ch	
1.		PxP
2.	Q-Q5	
1.		other
2.	Kt-Kt4ch	

End-Game No. 493. White wins. 1 B-R4, P-QKt4; 2 BxP, K-K; 3 B-R4, K-Q. 4 P-R4, Resigns.

End-Game No. 494

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win
(Alekhine-Bogoljubow, Dresden, 1936)

Notes

Yale barely nosed out Harvard in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth team tournament held at the Marshall Chess Club just before Christmas. Had the Harvard team won, it would have retired the Belden-Stephens Trophy which becomes the permanent property of the team winning it five times in succession.

Radio has not given much recognition to chess, although here and there local radio stations spare a few minutes. One of these is Station WMAS, Springfield, Mass., where Richard Gleason, chess editor of the Springfield Republican, has a weekly program of instruction and local news.

From the Marshall Chess Club championship, Grandmaster Fine keeps up the pressure and gradually gets the upper hand.

Caro-Kann Defense

Fine White	Hanauer Black	Fine White	Hanauer Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	23 Q-K3	Kt-Q5 (c)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 RxRch	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	25 BxKt	PxB
4 KtxP	B-B4	26 RxP	RxR
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	27 QxR	Q-R4
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	28 P-KKt4 (d)	
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-Q2		Q-Kt8ch
8 B-Q3	BxB	29 K-B2	Q-Kt7ch
9 QxB	KKt-B3	30 K-K12	Q-K7
10 B-Q2	P-K3	31 K-Kt4	Q-K8ch
11 CastlesQR	Q-B2	32 K-R4	Q-K7
12 K-Kt1	Castles	33 K-R5	Q-B6
13 P-B4	B-Q3 (a)	34 Q-B5	Q-K7
14 Kt-K4	KtxKt	35 P-Kt4	Q-Q7
15 QxKt	P-QB4	36 Q-Q6ch	QxQ
16 B-B3	Kt-B3	37 PxQ	P-Kt3
17 Q-K2	P-R3 (b)	38 K-Kt5	K-B
18 Kt-K5	PxKt	39 P-B5	P-P
19 PxB	Kt-Q2	40 PxP	P-K4
20 B-Q6	Kt-Kt1	41 P-Q7ch	KxP
21 KR-Q	Kt-B3	42 KxP	Resigns
22 P-R3	KR-Kt1		

(a) In the latest edition of "Modern Chess Openings," Fine gives: 13 . . . P-B4; 14 B-B3, P-QR3; 15 Q-K2, B-Q3; 16 Kt-K4, KtxKt; 17 QxKt, Kt-B3; 18 Q-K2, PxP; 19 KtxP, B-B4, with equality.

(b) The position is practically that arrived at in the variation above, but the text doesn't seem very strong, and really involves a slight weakness.

(c) White threatens the BP, but 23 . . . Kt-K2; 24 Q-KKt3 would be difficult for Black.

(d) An unusual ending. Note how the White K really becomes a fighting piece, despite the fact the Queens remain on the board.

Another game from the current Marshall Chess Club championship. Each player shows an enterprising nature, and the end comes as a surprise.

English Opening

Hanauer White	Green Black	Hanauer White	Green Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	12 Q-Kt3ch	K-B
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 P-K3	P-B5
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	14 P-Q4	PxKP
4 PxP	KtxP	15 BPxP	PxP
5 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	16 KtxP	RxRch
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 RxR	KtxKt
7 Castles	B-K2	18 PxKt	QxPch
8 P-Q3	Castles	19 K-R	Q-Q8
9 B-K3	P-R4 (a)	20 R-K	B-Kt5 (e)
10 P-Kt4	P-QR4 (b)	21 Q-B7	Resigns
11 BxKt	PxB		

(a) Perhaps 9 . . . B-Kt5 would be more satisfactory. The text seems premature.

(b) This works out fairly well, but doesn't look right.

(c) Black overlooks the main threat, but after 20 . . . B-Q2, for example, Black's way is not easy.

Sports Around the Hub

Canadiens Tomorrow Night

Up until the last appearance of Canadiens here they had been troublesome for the Bruins. At that appearance, Dec. 31, the Bruins trounced them 6 to 1. The Frenchmen started the season going at top speed but have bogged down during the past month and a half.

They are frantically trying to make deals to strengthen, and even have approached the amateur field to instill new sparks into the old machine. Johnny Gagnon has gone, Paul Haynes has gone, Earl Robinson is with New Haven, and one cannot be sure of what the line-up will be tomorrow night.

After that game the Bruins will not play on Boston ice again until a week from Tuesday when the Toronto Maple Leafs invade . . . Canadiens may send Ray Getliffe to Chicago for Des Smith . . . Rangers hope to beat Toronto tonight and break the National League record for consecutive games without defeat . . . A week from tomorrow night the locals clash with Rangers in New York.

Two interesting announcements came out of the Boston Bruins camp last night. The first was that the Bruins in the second half of the National League season would play a heavy body-checking game. The second was that Gordon Pettinger, utility player, has been suspended and fined by Manager Art Ross for refusal to go to Hershey to help the Bruins farm team which is handicapped by injuries and loss of Red Hamill to the Bruins.

* * *

The Boston & Maine Railroad has announced it will hold over all trains leaving the North Station from 11:30 p. m. on for 10 minutes tonight to accommodate out-of-town track fans attending the Veterans of Foreign Wars Games at the Boston Garden.

The seventh annual tournament of the Quadrangular Hockey League will open tonight at the Boston Arena, where Dartmouth, undefeated champion for the past two years, meets Harvard, which earned the titles in 1936 and 1937. This will be the first encounter for Dartmouth, either in the Quad or Triple I Leagues. Harvard played one international game last week, losing to McGill 7-0.

* * *

Following this engagement, Dartmouth will open its Triple I League season with Queen's University at Kingston next Thursday, and will play Toronto at Toronto two days later while Yale is meeting McGill at Montreal. Yale does not begin its Quad League season until Feb. 13. Princeton, fourth member of the loop, opens Feb. 3.

* * *

Tufts basketball quintet, which sprang a mid-week surprise by defeating Brown at Providence, tonight entertains a Boston University five that earlier in the season bowed to the same Bruin team. Tufts has made an excellent start this season, winning six out of seven games, with the sole loss going to Dartmouth. The Jumbos are particularly anxious this year to avenge the two defeats inflicted by B. U. last winter.

* * *

With Yale the overwhelming favorite to defend the title it won last year, competition will begin today in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League round-robin tournament as Harvard meets Dartmouth at Hanover and Columbia engages Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Yale will open the following week and Navy and Princeton, the other members of the league, start two weeks hence.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	14	6	3	76	68	35
Sherbrooke	15	7	3	109	74	33
Lachine	12	9	6	90	83	30
St. Hyacinthe	14	11	1	124	117	29
Valleyfield	10	12	4	90	92	24
Verdun	10	11	3	84	73	23
Quebec	7	15	3	80	107	17
Shawinigan	8	19	1	75	11	17

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 12

Boston Olympics 4, Valleyfield 2.
Verdun 5, St. Hyacinthe 4.
Shawinigan 3, Quebec 2.

Harry S. Johnson of the Southern Association has umpired for 30 years.

Violet Marksmen Expected To Keep Shooting Laurels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Two of New York University's winter minor sport teams have already inaugurated their 1939-40 campaigns while the third awaits next month before opening its schedule. The undefeated riflemen, 1938-39, Northern Atlantic States regional champions, and the varsity swimming team have already commenced operations. The wrestling squad will open its four-match program Feb. 10.

Sergeant Fred Wallace, U. S. Army, coach of the N. Y. U. rifle team for the past 10 seasons, expects his Violet marksmen to successfully defend their regional laurels and also hang up a good record in dual shoulder to shoulder and postal competition. The N. Y. U. team has won the Northern Atlantic title of the National Intercollegiate Rifle Association three times in the past four years. Last year the team ranked fifth among the teams of the entire nation in postal matches and ninth in shoulder to shoulder firing.

Defend Title

Capt. Stanley Springer, Thomas K. Pickhardt, Fred Liuger, Richard J. Meisinger and Julian Rosenthal comprise the Violet's regular team. The N. Y. U. team has already met Cooper Union, Brooklyn Poly Day, and Brooklyn College. Remaining opponents include Fordham, Hofstra, Brooklyn Poly Evening, C. C. N. Y., Rutgers, M. I. T., St. John's, Columbia, Yale, and the Army. The team will be represented in the St. John's University invitation match March 23 and also will defend the Northern Atlantic States title at New London, Conn., March 30.

The swimmers opened their schedule with the City College dual meet Friday evening. Coach Francis P. Wall, varsity tank coach for the past 14 years, expects his charges to improve on last season's record of six wins in eight dual meets.

The outstanding contestants for the team are Capt. Daniel O'Connell, John Scagnelli, and John Braum in the sprints; Melvin Freidel and Harold Katz, breaststroke; Marvin Teitelbaum, backstroke; Herbert Silverman, 220 and dive, Tony Barletti and Joe Klima at the middle distance events, and Joe Mercanti in the dive.

Championships

Following the two weeks' examination period the N. Y. U. mermen will face Brooklyn, Rutgers, Fordham, Lafayette, Manhattan, Colgate, and Connecticut in dual meets. The Violet will compete later in the Eastern Collegiate Association championships.

In 1935 and also in 1936 N. Y. U. included wrestling among its minor sport teams but during the next three seasons the sport was removed from the intercollegiate program and the activities included on the intramural program. This winter the Violet returns to the collegiate field with a team and a four-match schedule listing Brooklyn College, Temple University, Rutgers University, and C. C. N. Y. as the opponents.

Francois D'Eliscu, an instructor in the department of physical education of the School of Education, is coaching the current squad of grapplers. He formerly coached at U. of Pennsylvania and at Temple and handled the American Olympic squad several years ago. The outstanding candidates on the N. Y. U. squad are Scott Coleman, 121 pounds; Joseph Consagra, 121 pounds; Jerry Simpson, 128 pounds; Henry Smith, 145 pounds; Eugene Della Badia, captain-elect at 155 pounds; Murray Driller, 165 pounds; Alfred Salvaty, 175 pounds, and Phil Rutchek, heavyweight division. Consagra is also a star drop kicker and quarterback, and last fall he ranged as the lightest and smallest player in major grid competition.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

'Football Handicap to Education'

President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago declared yesterday that "football on the whole has been a major handicap to education in the United States."

Giving some 2,000 members of the student body an explanation of why Chicago recently abandoned the sport, Dr. Hutchins emphasized his opinions that: (1) It is a good thing for the nation to have one important university discontinue football, (2) that football benefits a school only if it is winning football, and (3) that football has done as much as any single thing to originate, disseminate and confirm misconceptions of what a university is.

Greeted by hearty applause as he appeared on the stage of Mandel Hall, the young educator reminded his audience that they recently had voted, in a student poll, the subsidization of football players. Emphasizing the point Chicago would never come to subsidization, Dr. Hutchins said:

"In short, the only kind of football you wanted was a kind in which the university could not engage. It, therefore, determined to give it up. What are the results? In the first place, I think it is a good thing for the country to have one important university discontinue football."

* * *

Taisto Maki and Paavo Nurmi, famous Finnish runners, are to leave for the United States in the next few days to participate in sports exhibitions to raise money for Finland . . . Golfers in their 50's and over started out today at Sarasota, Fla., in pursuit of the National P. G. A. senior championship . . . the oldest contestant was 75-year Val Flood of New Britain, Conn.

* * *

With two events still to be contested, Dartmouth's winter sports team held an eight-point lead in an intercollegiate ski meet at Hamilton, N. Y., today . . . The downhill run and slalom event remained on the schedule as Dartmouth piled up a total of 98.4 points in the 10-kilometer cross-country by taking first, fourth, fifth and sixth places. . . . Bob Alexander won the event by 36s. from Capt. Don Dubois of Colgate, whose team was second in points with 90.6. Others, in order, were Syracuse 84.6, Hobart 75.2, and Hamilton, 75.1.

* * *

Two rinks of the Ardsley, N. Y., Club and two from the St. Andrews Club survived their opening matches yesterday in a three-day invitation curling bonspiel at the St. Andrews Golf Club—Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. . . . Most of the successful rinks in this test are expected to compete later in the national championships. . . . Other first-day winners included rinks from Schenectady, Utica and Mahopac, N. Y., and the Royal Montreal Club of Canada. Three entries of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., all were defeated, as were three other New England entries from Boston, Winchester, Mass., and Farmington, Conn.

* * *

The Phillies have cancelled two deals that sent Catcher Joe Kracher to Baltimore of the International League on option and Outfielder Gordon Troy to Chattanooga of the Southern Association, on outright release. . . . President Gerry Nugent said the deals were cancelled on order of Kenesaw Landis, Baseball Commissioner. Nugent said Landis ruled that Kracher and Troy must be given a fair trial. . . . Both will go to the Phils spring training camp at Miami Beach, Fla.

* * *

The Montreal Canadiens lost George Mantha yesterday for their Sunday night National Hockey League tussle against the Bruins at Boston. . . . Mantha crashed into the boards during a workout. . . . He is expected to be out for a week and Manager Jules Dugal has called up Armand Raymond from the Providence Reds of the International-American League. . . . Bill Summerhill, called up last week from New Haven of the Int-Am loop and injured in last Saturday's game against the Maple Leafs at Toronto, is expected to be back in action this week end.

Badminton Called Off

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Jan. 12 (CP)—The annual Maritime badminton tournament scheduled to be held at Fredericton next month has been canceled, Maj. H. I. Evans, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maritime Badminton Association, announced last night.

Cancellation was made because armories in the Maritimes are used for military purposes and many clubs of the association are not functioning this year, said Major Evans.

Demaret and Wood Tie for Lead

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—Golf bigwigs, minor leaguers and others touring the winter tournament trail wrote the second chapter yesterday of the 72-hole $5,000 medal play Oakland open championship. More conclusively than anything else, it proved that by and large, the bulk of them are better bad-weather than fair-weather players.

Tied for leadership at the halfway mark with 36-hole totals of 138 were Jim Demaret, the crooning Texan from Houston, and husky Craig Wood, veteran trouper from Mamaroneck, N. Y.

The second round was played under clear skies, sunshine and a drying course. Only three of the field were able to come in under the par figures of the 35-35—70 Sequoyah course—Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago; John Dawson, Hollywood amateur, and Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, Long Island. Each posted 69 and none was among the front runners.

In driving rain, poor visibility and standing water during the opening 18, par was kicked around like an orphan in a Horatio Alger tale.

Demaret and Wood set the pace at the halfway pole by adjusting themselves to the changing weather conditions. The former came in with an even par round to add to his initial 68. Wood, sharing the first day's lead with amateur Wilford Wehrle, of Racine, Wis., at 67, put together a 71 in his second circuit march. Wehrle incidentally, was eight shots worse yesterday with a 75.

One stroke behind the two leaders was Bruce Coltart, Haddonfield, N. J., with a 69-70—139. Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., one of the professional elder statesmen, occupied the 140 bracket alone as the result of his second round 71. Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., ruled the 141 stroke column with a 68-73.

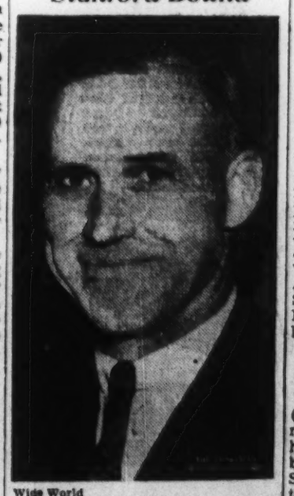
After 141, the columns began to be crowded. At 142 were tied the two amateurs Dawson and Wehrle and pros Ky Laffoon, Jimmy Thomson, Ed Oliver and Lawson Little, the latter winner of the recent Los Angeles open.

Big Ten Basketball

(Standing Jan. 12)

	W	L	PC	Pts	OP
Purdue	2	0	1.000	89	61
Michigan	2	0	1.000	84	74
Indiana	2	0	1.000	83	66
Minnesota	1	1	.500	80	80
Northwestern	1	1	.500	75	73
Illinois	1	1	.500	70	71
Wisconsin	1	1	.500	59	62
Ohio State	0	2	.000	67	89
Iowa	0	2	.000	64	87
Chicago	0	2	.000	51	54

Stanford-Bound



Wide World

Clark D. Shaughnessy, who was left "on the bench" when University of Chicago scuttled football following its poor showing this past season, has been given a five-year coaching contract at Stanford University.

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The News of the World as Viewed Through the Lens of the Camera

Dollars for the Aid of Finland

Girls in native Finnish costumes deposit money collected for the use of Finnish Red Cross. The funds were collected at a recent meeting of the Finnish Workers Educational Association in New York City. The rally was a part of the celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of Finnish independence.

Getting the Range

President Kallio of Finland cocks an inquiring eye at a range finder during a visit to the Karelian Front where the Finns have successfully withstood the Reds.

When Grandfather Speaks to Congress

Two of President Roosevelt's grandchildren were in the Presidential Gallery of the House of Representatives on Jan. 3 to hear him address a joint session of Congress. Left to right in the front row are: Miss Malvina Thompson, Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt; "Sistie" and "Bustie" Dall, the President's grandchildren; Frederick A. Delano; Mrs. Roosevelt; and Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother.

Going Up

Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Brazil, turns to mountain climbing when the diplomatic situation permits. Here the Ambassador is climbing to the top of Dodo de Deus in Brazil. Mr. Caffery started his diplomatic career in 1911 and has served as Assistant Secretary of State and as Ambassador to Cuba.

New Honors for China's Generalissimo

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is seen at Chungking, China, when he arrived recently for the Congress meeting of the Kuomintang at which he was named President of the Executive Yuan, a post of great importance.

A Sea-Going Cowboy Rides the Waves

A piscatorial rodeo is just the latest in aquatic sports for winter vacationists in Miami, Fla. Here Larry Mills is giving an exhibition of the 1940 version of aquaplaning. Mounted on a "Marlin Water Bronco" he skims across the waters of Biscayne Bay. The bronco is a model of the white marlin mounted on an aquaplane. Right here Mr. Mills is merely cantering across the Bay.

© International; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Somewhere on the Western Front

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain confers with Gen. Viscount Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, during a tour the Premier made of the Western Front recently. For his walk through the mud Mr. Chamberlain wears plus fours and canvas puttees.

The Debutantes' Choice

Miss Patricia Plunkett, daughter of Mrs. Dunbar Plunkett of New York, has been selected as the Number One debutante of the season in a poll of her fellow debs. The honor was based on the "charms of grace, dignity, personality, and beauty which were neglected by the word 'glamour.'"

A Prize-Winning Float in the Tournament of Roses

"Twentieth Century in Flowers" was the theme of the Fifty-First Annual Tournament of Roses Parade as the vast spectacle unfolded on New Year's Day in Pasadena, Calif. More than 1,500,000 spectators watched the parade of beautiful floats. Pictured here is the float entered by the City of Santa Barbara which won highest honors in the tournament. The float portrays three modern racing sloops rounding a marker. Around the apron of the float is a frieze of leaping porpoises.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 1,109,460
1939 volume to date 7,633,500
1938 volume to date 9,899,430

Some Stocks Show Gain In Short Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The stock market felt a bit better today, following Friday's relapse, and leading issues managed to tack on fractional recoveries.

The revival was relatively slow, however, and, in the final hour, minus signs were in evidence here and there.

Advances were rigistered for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sperry, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Electric, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Standard Oil of N. J. and International Mercantile Marine.

American Woolen preferred bounced up 3 points in the wake of the company's declaration of a $3 dividend payment on arrears for this issue.

There was little change in the news picture and the market's inclination to get out of a selling range was attributed partly to the belief the recent wiping out of virtually all of the September war-boom upswing served to put the list in a position to rally moderately.

Foreign Bonds Rise

Scandinavian loans scored fresh advances while corporate issues dawdled at lower price ranges in the bond market today.

Support rushed to the fighting Finns by many European nations was apparently behind the persistent demand for obligations of the Baltic states, brokers said. With the Finns holding their own against Russia, they explained, danger of moves against Norway and Sweden were lessened.

Near the close of the short session gains ranged to a point for such issues as Norway 4s and 4½s and Denmark 6s.

Rail liens were the main target for sellers in the corporate list although ammunition was used. A few usually neglected carriers, including Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 4s, Richmond & Alleghany division, dropped sharply, but most downward revision were minor. They included:

Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, and Erie 5s of '75.

The market shied away from U. S. Governments, leaving a few issues at slight declines.

Department Store Sales Up 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Jan. 6 were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Dec. 30, the sales were 8 per cent above the previous year, and in the four weeks ended Jan. 6, sales averaged 9 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year ago.

By Federal Reserve districts, the board estimated increases over a year ago in the week ended Jan. 6 were: Boston, 9; New York, 10; Cleveland, 3; Richmond, 13; Atlanta, 10, and Chicago, 8 per cent.

Sales in the Philadelphia district, however, were estimated at 4 per cent below a year ago and other decreases were St. Louis, 1; Kansas City, 8, and San Francisco, 2 per cent.

Sales in the Dallas district were calculated as even with a year ago, and no figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

G. E. Orders Rise 77 P. C. in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric Co., said the company received orders totaling $112,166,535 in the final quarter of 1939.

This represented a gain of 77 per cent from $63,419,265 in the same quarter of 1938. Total orders for 1939 amounted to $360,748,386, nearly half again as much as $252,176,223 in 1938.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 13

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.97	$3.96⅛	$4.8397
Cables	3.97	3.96⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0225	.0224½	†
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2244	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5354	.5340	†
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0074	.0074	.0220
Finland—finn'k	††	††	.0426
Hung'y—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.02235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso †‡	.2270	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3750	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3020	.3020	.6180
Japs—dorin	.5460	.5390	.6806
Hong-Kong—dol	.2475	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0700	.0800	*
Sts Stlmts—dol	.4675	.4680	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4970	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8837	.8800	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of ... by French decree placed parity at ... approximately 5.02583 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡See market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Northern Pacific Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Northern Pacific Railway Company to issue and sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at par $5,000,000 worth of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates. The proceeds will be used to purchase 2,000 new freight cars.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69	69	69	— ⅛
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex (½g)	5	8	8	8	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 11
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 12
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	2	52	51¾	52	
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 9
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	Jan 12
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 9
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	2	19½	19	19½	+ ¾
11⅝	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 11
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	7	173	172½	172½	— ½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jan 10
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	65	66	Jan 12
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	13	37¾	36¾	36¾	—1⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	Jan 11
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 12
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	Jan 12
47	16¾	Am Airlines	4	42⅜	42	42	+ ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10½	10½	10½	
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	4	41½	40½	40½	—1⅝
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	+ ¾
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	27⅜	27	27	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	46	46	46	+ ¼
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	3	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
115½	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	134	134	134	Jan 10
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 12
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	22	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 12
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	14	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	Jan 12
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	32	31½	31¾	+ ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	5½	5½	5½	
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 12
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	6	56¾	56¼	56½	— ¾
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	28	27½	27½	Jan 12
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	5½	5½	5½	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	6	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	54½	54½	54½	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
5½	2½	Am M & Metal	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(b)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	28	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (1¾k)	5	58½	57¾	57¾	— ¾
49	28	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	5	49¼	48	48	— ½
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	21	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	13	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
80½	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	—1¾
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
20	9	Am Seat R (1½g)	3	10	10	10	Jan 12
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	14	47⅞	47½	47½	— ½
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144½	144½	144½	Jan 12
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68	68	68	Jan 11
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	12	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	9	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	—1
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
98	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jan 12
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	Jan 12
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	11	169½	168⅞	168⅞	— ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86	86	86	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	Jan 12
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	31	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
15¼	3⅜	Am Woolen	15	8⅜	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	19	46¼	44	45½	+2½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	19	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	39	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anchor H (.70g)	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 12
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31½	31½	Jan 12
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jan 12
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	Jan 12
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	21	38¼	37¾	37¾	—1½
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Jan 12
81	41	As DG 2pf(93⅓k)	6	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Jan 12
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	19	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½g)	6	51¾	50¾	50¾	Jan 12
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	20½	20	20	— ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	3	17	17	17	Jan 10
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	17	21¼	20¾	21	Jan 12
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 12
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jan 12
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65	65	65	Jan 11
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	5	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 12
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
		B					
21¾	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	29	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	9	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	7¼	6⅞	7	Jan 12
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 12
21½	10¼	Barber As (½g)	1	14	14	14	
13	6	Barker Br (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.90g)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 12
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
73⅝	52	BeigNRpf(3.2½g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33⅜	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	39	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
22½	17⅜	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 11
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	45	74⅞	73½	73⅝	— ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5½pf (1)	9	18	17¾	17¾	Jan 12
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	115⅜	115¼	115¼	— ⅜
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	20	19⅞	20	— ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	10½	10½	10½	
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	20	20	20	—1
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	8	22⅜	21⅞	22	+ ¼
28½	10	Bonn A&B (1)	4	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	Jan 12
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
22	6½	Borden C (1.40g)	8	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	7	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 12
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
7¾	5½	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	18	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
41	3¼	Briggs&Stra (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	Jan 11
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 12
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Jan 12
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 11
10½	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	8	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	51	50¾	51	— ¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	50¾	50	50	— ½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jan 11
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	22½	22	22	— ¼
13⅝	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	5½	5½	5½	
6¾	⅝	Budd Wheel	1	5	5	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	22⅜	22	22	Jan 11
34¾	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	29½	28½	29½	+ ¾
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	9	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	4	12	11⅞	12	
7¾	-	Busn Terminal	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
5⅛	3¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅜
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	14½	14	14	—1
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¾e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	15	14¼	14¼	Jan 12
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	8	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	9	5	4⅞	5	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	39	38¼	39	— ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 11
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	5	25	24	24	Jan 12
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 12
64½	63½	Case (J I) Co	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jan 12
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	51½	51½	51½	
30¼	13⅝	Celanese (½g)	22	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	1	10	10	10	
30½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
9¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 4
14⅜	5½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 12
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅝	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	7	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 12
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅞
30	17	Cham P&F(1.30g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 12
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	10	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	Jan 9
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	— ¾
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Jan 12
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	10	3	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 12
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 12
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 12
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 11
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jan 12
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 11
1⅝	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Jan 12
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	13	5⅛	5	5	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	40	83¼	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
4¾	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 12
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	9	31	29	29	Jan 12
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	3	37½	37½	37½	
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	16	36¼	35⅜	36	+ ¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	16	36½	36	36¼	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	120½	119	119	Jan 12
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61½	61½	+ ½
18	11⅜	Colgate-P (⅜a)	3	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Jan 12
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	—1
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	5	18	18	18	Jan 12
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	5	23½	23	23	+ ½
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¾
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	13	6½	6⅜	6½	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	89½	89½	89½	— ½
15⅝	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 12
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	91	91	91	—1¾
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	7	47¼	47	47	— ⅜
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	28	53	52¾	52¾	Jan 12
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jan 10
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	12	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	17	1¼	1¼	1¼	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	69⅜	68¾	68¾	— ¼
32½	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	14	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 12
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	14	23	22¼	22½	Jan 12
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	7	8¾	8½	8¾	Jan 12
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	10	26¾	26¼	26¼	
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 12
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	24	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	23	30¾	30½	30½	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	108¼	107¾	107¾	Jan 12
2⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
12½	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 12
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	27	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 11
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jan 11
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(¾g)	9	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	8	14	13¾	14	— ¼
2	1	Cont Bak B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 12
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	1	96	96	96	
51¾	32½	Cont Can (½e)	9	43¼	42¼	42¼	—1
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying in Week Continues Above Like 1939 Period

Business and Industry

Britain Buys Canada's Stock Of Aluminum

LONDON (AP)—Britain has purchased Canada's entire exportable surplus of aluminum and has an agent in Canada "who is making an arrangement to expand production there," Col. J. J. Llewellin, Parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Supply, disclosed

Colonel Llewellin gave no figures or details of the Aluminum arrangements.

In addition to taking the exportable surplus of Canada's lead and copper, the Ministry of Supply also has bought immense quantities of British Columbia lumber.

"We have more wood purchased in British Columbia than we have ships to carry it," Colonel Llewellin said, adding that the question of shipping was a big problem in connection with moving this timber. Through the co-operation of Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping, some tonnage was being assigned to this task.

(On Wednesday reliable sources in London said between 50 and 60 ships had recently been assigned to load lumber in British Columbia for United Kingdom ports.)

There is "an acute shortage" of timber in Britain, Colonel Llewellin warned, and it was "no good encouraging people to think that a vast amount of timber will be imported in the next five or six months."

An order has been given for 2,000,000 yards of linoleum. This will replace wood as floor covering in army huts and ordnance factories.

Colonel Llewellin said this is a "good picture" of the Empire's supply position: it has most of the world's rubber and tin; copper production has jumped from 85,000 tons annually in 1914 to 600,000 tons now; lead from 130,000 tons in 1914 to 630,000 tons now; aluminum from 13,900 tons in 1914 to 88,000 tons now; and asbestos from 9,800 tons in 1914 to 34,000 tons now.

Commodity Prices Advance Slightly In Week of Jan. 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended January 6 to 79.5 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Sharp advances in prices of farm products, particularly grains and livestock, were responsible for the advance. The all-commodity index is now at the 1939 high point reached in late September.

Farm products was the only group which registered an advance. Each of the other 9 groups, except housefurnishing goods, which remained unchanged, declined fractionally.

As a result of higher prices for agricultural commodities, coffee, and crude petroleum, the raw materials group index rose nearly 1 per cent to the highest level reached since January, 1938.

Commodity groups	Jan. 6 1940	Dec. 30 1939	P. C. chgs from 12-9-'39 to 1-6-'40	P. C. chgs from 1-7-'39 to 1-6-'40
All commodities	79.5	79.4	+.06	+3.2
Farm products	69.6	68.5	+2.3	+3.0
Foods	71.8	71.9	+.07	—1.1
Hides and leather products	104.0	104.1	0	+10.8
Textile products	78.3	78.6	+2.2	+19.9
Fuel and lighting materials	73.3	72.4	—1.1	—0.7
Metals and metal products	96.0	96.1	—0.1	+1.5
Building materials	92.9	92.1	+0.2	+3.2
Chem and drugs	78.0	78.1	+0.5	+2.2
Housefshg goods	90.1	90.1	+0.1	+3.0
Miscellaneous	77.5	77.7	—1.1	+6.0
Raw materials	74.1	73.6	+1.8	+4.2
Semimftd articles	81.9	82.5	—0.5	+6.2
Finished products	82.1	82.0	+0.1	+2.0
All commodities other than farm prod	81.7	81.8	+0.2	+3.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.2	84.4	—0.2	+4.5

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AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $3.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable February 10, 1940 to stockholders of record January 24, 1940. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT,
Treasurer

January 12, 1940.

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Cult of Dullness in Modern Economic Writings Deprecated

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A heavy tome has just come to this correspondent's desk from the famous and scholarly Brookings Institution at Washington, containing over 500 pages on "Government and Economic Life; Development and Current Issues of American Public Policy; Volume 1."

The book carries a beguiling jacket, saying that it considers such questions as: "What are the significant issues in present proposals to modify the anti-trust law?" "What amendments to the patent laws are proposed and why?" and "How has the development of our monetary mechanism tended toward monetary management by Government?"

This sounded very interesting. Here should be something to freshen up a man's background on the anti-trust law, patents, bankruptcy, etc.—quick and to the point, like the summaries of the United States News or the Washington private letters of Kiplinger, Whaley-Eaton, and "Sphere," plus a more complete background and the authoritative treatment which Brookings gives.

Ponderosity Dries Up Interest

Unfortunately, it has to be said that the book is dull.

For example, here are two typical paragraphs. They start a discussion of law-making and pressure-groups, on page 29.

"A final factor conditioning the public policy which has developed in America toward economic life consists of the objectives which it has seemed desirable to seek through governmental action, and the criteria which have been employed in appraising and judging legislation directed to these ends. In specific detail, objectives and criteria have been manifold.

"That there is in the passage of legislation some consideration of objectives, and some evaluation in terms of social criteria, appears clear. The governmental processes we have established in America call for the open discussion of ends and means. Parties at interest ordinarily have an opportunity to voice their opinions and present their arguments. Where the issues are important, the consideration may be long, and, particularly since the coming of modern communication, widespread."

These paragraphs seemed characteristic of the style of most of the book.

The reasons why this style is dull seem important because it typifies a goodly proportion of all economic writing.

The dullness seems to result first from an effort to say everything about the subject, an impossible task; the complex subject of Government-and-business has so many facets, changes so fast, and is so hard to think about fairly, that there isn't time for even the scholars to dig through low-grade ore of little interest when so many rich veins of vital facts lie about. Busy people won't read it, and they are the readers who, in the last analysis, count.

Objective But Uninteresting

"That there is in the passage of legislation some consideration of objectives, and some evaluation in terms of social criteria, appears clear," say the authors. True, but hardly worth saying. Putting this sort of thing in makes the bread in the sandwich too thick for the meat, and that's why people call such books "dry."

The second reason why this kind of writing is dull is apparently because the authors try too conscientiously to be "objective." Trying to be fair is a goodly thing but it need not mean taking the life out of the story, nor producing what photographers would call a "flat negative," nor avoiding emphasis, nor parking all judgment as to what is worth saying and what isn't.

Lastly, this style of economic writing seems to suffer from a mistaken idea that scholarliness requires the use of two-dollar words where one-syllable words will do, of tiresome circumlocutions, and of paragraphs where a terse sentence is enough. The story is told that a speaker at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia said, "The proposition lacks sufficient vitality to preserve it from putrefaction," whereupon Ben Franklin said, "Yes, the plan hasn't life enough to keep it sweet."

Thus, for example, this Brookings study goes in for what seem to be quite unnecessarily fearful and wonderful chapter-heads. Chapter two considers "Conditioning Factors in America: Early Ideological and Physical Factors; Governmental Framework; The Rationale and Critique of a 'Private Enterprise System,' and Guiding Objectives and Criteria." And the next chapter has the almost equally adipose title, "Government and Private Enterprise Generally; Implementation." With due respect to Brookings, this seems just plain high-brow.

Simplicity Is Lacking

Then single words are neglected for long phrases, almost as if the authors were writing on space rates. Management, for instance, is referred to as "those who undertake to organize, supervise, and conduct enterprise"; and investors as "those who contemplate the investment of their resources." But good terse English words like "cult," and "bid," and "ceilings and floors," (referring to prices) are put in quotes. It seems hifalutin.

Perhaps the authors feel that such expressions make the work more precise. But words, for the most part, are suggestive rather than definitive. The transmission of meaning from writer to reader is seldom direct and precise like the mechanical transmission of an automobile, but rather than like an electric drive. Writing is an art rather than a setting forth of scientific formulae. A writer (except in the setting forth of definite formulas of the natural sciences) accomplishes about all he can hope to accomplish if he merely enables the reader to swim in the same intellectual stream as he does. It is enough if the reader "gets what he means."

It isn't as important that this particular book by Brookings is dull as it is that nearly everything written on the subject of economics nowadays is dull. About the only exceptions are the brilliantly superficial works of the new school of brain trusters. There is more interest in one page from Stuart Chase, Jerome Frank, Rexford Guy Tugwell, or David Cushman Coyle, than in an entire chapter of this style of writing. These artists in plausibility know how to write, and more careful economists, apparently, don't.

Cult of Dullness Old

The cult of dullness in economics is very old. It began shortly after Adam Smith, whose style had life and humor. Ricardo's style was fair. Say and the elder Mill began the dull style; John Stuart Mill was dull only because he could never decide whether he was a Socialist or a capitalist. Alfred Marshall could never decide anything, and so he really set a standard of dullness which conservative economists have been copying ever since, and which foreshadowed the end of the classical influence.

Thorstein Veblen broke the spell of the stuffy school of economics with a series of books written in a pseudo-anthropological idiom which set a fashion. His ponderous style seemed amusing at the time, partly because of his ingenuity in phrase-making, partly because his prejudice against business men was so transparent.

Really interesting and yet trustworthy economics seems seldom to appear except in books of economic history. Among these are R. H. Tawney's "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism," and "Dr. Wilson on Usury." Tawney had the benefit of newspaper training. Then there was Ehrenberg's "Capital and Finance in the Age of the Fuggers" and in more recent times, Jeremiah Jenks' "Migration of British Capital," which was amusing enough to read in bed.

The Hammonds wrote well on the early days of the industrial revolution, as, for that matter, did Karl Marx when he was not trying to explain what he thought he meant by surplus value. Peter Kropotkin's stuff was nearly all good. Wesley Mitchell performed the remarkable feat, for its time, of describing the business cycle without using the word "capital," and his writing is good reading still.

It would be well if the authors of serious books on economics would write as though their stuff had to sell itself, either to a commercial publishers or to readers. It is easy to think to oneself, "This book doesn't have to be interesting, because it is scholarly, or because it is thorough, or because it is authoritative, or because it is sound." But writers can get that way, and no one can blame the readers who turn to something else.

Bank Clearings Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings during the week ended January 10 dropped below the comparable 1939 week and also the preceding holiday week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Returns from 22 leading cities for the latest period disclosed total clearings of $5,597,519,000, or 1.8 per cent less than $5,697,619,000 a year ago. This represented a decrease of $479,553,000 from the preceding week.

New York clearings dropped 8.6 per cent to $3,307,330,000 from $3,618,586,000 in the comparable 1939 week. Turnover at outside cities of $2,290,189,000, however, was 10.2 per cent more than $2,079,033,000 in 1939.

Except for a small decline at Omaha, all outside centers gained over last year, including: Baltimore 17 per cent, New Orleans 16.4, Buffalo 15.8, Dallas 14.2, Atlanta 14, Detroit 13.3, Pittsburgh 13.1.

Chicago volume of $344,300,000 was 17 per cent ahead of $294,300,000 last year.

Jones Anticipates Good Year in 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—A prediction that 1940 will be "a satisfactory year" for business came from Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

At a press conference, Mr. Jones said he thought "we can look forward to a fairly good year—in fact a very satisfactory year if we are not too greedy."

He explained that his "not too greedy" qualification was merely a warning against expecting too much.

Since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation resumed lending in February, 1938, Mr. Jones announced, the agency has made 7,147 loans aggregating $1,452,377,368. Of these, 6,089 aggregating $325,209,878 were loans to business.

Banks participated in the business loans to the extent of $373,071,127.

Bankers Trust Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers Trust Co. reported net operating earnings for 1939 of $6,988,506, or $2.80 a share, compared with $7,122,032, or $2.85 a share, in 1938.

Retail Sales 7 to 13 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail merchants' supplies of winter clothes were all but cleaned out this week as cold and snow kept America shivering, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey.

Buying was especially large, the review said, in suburban areas. At the same time, business in some rural sections was virtually at a standstill due to weather conditions discouraging travel to shopping centers.

Average gain in volume over last year for all retailers was estimated by the agency at 7 to 13 per cent.

"Stores in some cities reported stocks of ice skates and sporting apparel virtually exhausted. Clothing promotions were scoring exceptional gains over last year, despite the generally smaller markdowns in effect," the review declared.

"Travel and resort wear shops reported gains in sales volume of 5 to 10 per cent, the sharp decline in cruise wear notwithstanding.

"The use of credit facilities showed further expansion, retailers reported, both in soft and hard goods purchasers."

Regional trade increases varied from 9 to 20 per cent more than a year ago for the Middle West to 2 to 5 per cent for the Pacific Coast.

"Trade in New England showed an advance of 3 to 8 per cent, and in the East of 7 to 14 per cent. Southern cities, reporting substantial increases in vacationist spending, had gains over last year ranging between 5 and 10 per cent. The Southwest was ahead by 4 to 7 per cent, and the Northwest by 6 to 11 per cent.

"A cheerful tone pervaded wholesale markets as buyers arrived for Spring shopping trips armed with more substantial budgets than a year ago. While market attendance was generally under the 1939 figure, registrations climbed abruptly this week and some special events recorded the largest attendance on record.

"With Easter the earliest in twenty-seven years, timely deliveries were being emphasized, but a policy of caution in regard to inventories continued to prevail. Markets generally reported sales volume 5 to 10 per cent above last year, with part of the increase attributed to higher average prices."

Department Store Sales in 1939 Top 1938 by 5 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that American department stores sold 5 per cent more merchandise in 1939 than in 1938.

At the end of the year, the Board's seasonally adjusted index of department store sales reached 96 per cent of the 1923-25 base period, the highest figure in recent years.

The index had been 95 in November, 90 in October, and 89 in December, 1938.

Every part of the country shared in the 1939 increase. By Federal Reserve districts, the gains were:

Boston 3, New York 2, Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 9, Richmond 5, Atlanta 9, Chicago 6, St. Louis 6, Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 1, Dallas 1, and San Francisco 3 per cent over 1938.

The Board estimated December sales were 4 per cent larger than in December, 1938, but indicated the increase was better than appeared from the figures because last month had one less business day than December, 1938.

Tennessee Paper Mill Issue Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tennessee Valley Papers Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering $2,392,500 of 5 per cent debentures and common stock of no par value.

The statement set out that the securities were to be sold in units each comprising one share of common stock and one $100 debenture. The company said that it had applied for a loan of $3,420,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and that it had been given "definite indication" that the loan would be granted when the rest of the financing was assured.

The company expects to build a mill near Savannah, Ga., to produce newsprint paper from mechanical pulp and sulfide pulp, both to be obtained from southern pine wood.

Officers of the corporation were listed as Gordon Browning, Huntingdon, Tenn., President; R. M. Davenport, Washington, D. C., Vice-President; and S. W. Duggan, Knoxville, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sales of Nash Motors Up 86 P. C. in Quarter

DETROIT (AP)—Nash Motors reported an 86 per cent gain in retail sales during the final quarter of 1939 as compared with the like period of 1938.

Nash dealers, the statement said, delivered 15,073 units during the final quarter of 1939 against 8,094 during the last three months of 1938.

December retail sales totaled 5,337 units compared with 4,174 in 1938.

Official Advisor

Wide World

William L. Batt

Batt Elected Head Federal Business Advisory Council

WASHINGTON (AP)—William L. Batt, Philadelphia manufacturer, has been elected Chairman of the Commerce Department's business advisory council.

He succeeds W. Averell Harriman, railroad executive.

Mr. Batt, President of S. K. F. Industries, announced the council's efforts to promote co-operation and understanding between business and government would be continued.

He was convinced, he said, that "the Government does not regard all business men as highbinders" and that business men generally conceded much merit and "intelligence" to government policies.

Relations between business and Government have improved substantially in the last three years, he added. Three years ago, he said, fellow manufacturers scorned him for saying a kind word about the Government but recently the National Association of Manufacturers recognized the need for co-operating with governments as one of its important purposes.

On the other hand, he continued, changing Government attitude was illustrated by the fact that businessmen appearing before the monopoly committee recently found that they were treated "rather more considerately than they expected."

As business advisory chairman, Mr. Batt heads a group of nearly 60 of the country's top industrialists and financiers.

ICC Examiners Urge A Freight Rate Cut On Grain Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Interstate Commerce Commission examiners recommended reduction in freight rates on grain and grain product shipments within the southeast, and on grain and grain product shipments into the southeast.

The examiners, Arthur R. Nackley, and George J. Hall, suggested that the commission approve a general revision of rates on grain and grain products within the southeast. The commission allowed the revised rates to go into effect July 13, 1936, but ordered an investigation into their reasonableness.

The recommended revision of rates into the southeast are largely designed to restore origin point relationships which existed before the reductions in the southeast.

The most important recommendations by the examiners were:

1. A reduction of two cents per hundred pounds from Memphis to Atlanta, in order to restore the old relationship of nine cents less than the rate from St. Louis to Memphis.

2. A reduction of the rate from most of Oklahoma from 32 cents to 29 cents to Memphis if the shipment moves beyond Memphis to the southeast.

3. Maintenance of equal rates from Memphis and Cairo, Ill., on traffic from the southwest to the Carolinas.

4. A reduction of two cents in the rates from Memphis to the Carolinas.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission had asked a reduction from 32 cents to 27 cents in the through rates from Oklahoma to Memphis for shipments beyond Memphis in the southeast. The State Commission contended that such a reduction was necessary to enable Oklahoma millers to compete with millers in other states.

Aluminum Co. Places Orders for New Plant

PITTSBURGH. (AP)—A spokesman for the Aluminum Company of America said orders for equipment for the company's new metal production plant at Vancouver, Wash., included an order "in excess of $500,000 for rectifiers" made by the General Electric Company.

Other orders, the spokesman said, were given to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, but the amounts were not disclosed.

The plant, costing about $3,500,000, is scheduled for completion in about 12 months. Power will be obtained from the new Bonneville power dam.

TNEC Finds Bankers Close To Conspiracy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., counsel for the monopoly committee, asserted that two leading investment bankers had come "perilously close" to a "conspiracy in restraint of trade" in their efforts to obtain the underwriting of a Shell Union Oil Company security issue in 1937.

Mr. Nehemkis made the statement after reading into the record a memorandum by H. M. Addinsell of the First Boston Corporation, purporting to summarize a conversation with Dean Mathey, Vice-President of Dillon, Read & Co., with reference to the Shell Union Oil financing.

"He is sure," the Addinsell memorandum said, "that the company will be shocked at the proposal he has in mind making, and that their first impulse will be to try to go somewhere else. You will recall that the syndicate in the last issue was a pretty comprehensive one, and he thinks that the only possible place they might go to is Kuhn, Loeb, and there are probably reasons why they would not go even to them.

"He is anxious, however, to have his group present a solid front to the company, and, in effect, to agree that if the Shell Union does not trade with the Dillon, Read-Hayden Stone-Lee Higginson group (underwriters for a previous Shell issue), the members of this group will not join any other bankers who may attempt to form a group to figure on the business.

"In view of the well-known trading proclivities of the Shell people, I have agreed in principle to Mr. Mathey's suggestion on the theory that if our large and strong group cannot get the business on terms that we feel attractive, we will be better off to be out of the business."

Earlier testimony showed that the group, as such, did not obtain the underwriting business.

Called to the witness stand, Mr. Mathey told the committee that Mr. Addinsell's interpretation of their conversation was probably correct, but that "this was not a serious conversation" and "there wasn't anything sinister in my suggestion that we stick together."

His own recollection of the conversation, he said, was that he told Mr. Addinsell "we were going to sink or swim together on this thing."

Cleveland Fastest Building City In U. S. in Past Year

NEW YORK (AP) — Cleveland was the fastest-building big city in the United States last year, a survey by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., mercantile agency, indicated.

The survey showed issuance of permits for $18,305,000 worth of building in Cleveland last year compared with $7,203,500 in 1938, a gain of 154 per cent.

Minneapolis, increasing 102 per cent, was second, with $15,646,185 in 1939 against $7,761,710 in 1938. A close third was Chicago, increasing 99 per cent in 1939 to $42,280,686 from $21,256,499 in 1938.

New York, which as usual topped the nation in total building, with permits for $235,069,542 of construction, registered a decline of 35.7 per cent from the $365,301,696 of 1938.

Los Angeles, the country's next largest builder, increased to $74,790,441 from 1938's $67,826,669. Detroit, third ranking, issued $61,664,099 of permits compared with $51,430,371 the previous year. Chicago ranked fourth.

Washington, D. C., was fifth with $38,619,876 against $28,594,510; Philadelphia was sixth—$32,612,370 against $17,496,200; and Houston was seventh—$25,373,545 against $25,044,053.

Crude Oil Output Rises During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased slightly in the week ended Jan. 6, totaling 3,584,450 barrels, compared with 3,545,000 barrels the previous week and 3,214,900 a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Production was approximately 15,000 barrels a day greater than the Bureau of Mines estimated requirements for January.

Reports from refineries representing about 86.4 per cent of the industry showed operations had been slowed to 78.1 per cent of potential capacity from 80.2 per cent the week before. Runs of crude oil to stills for the industry as a whole were estimated at 3,370,000 barrels a day compared with 3,445,000 the previous week and 3,213,000 a year ago.

Gasoline production during the week amounted to 11,449,000 barrels against 11,686,000 the week before. The Institute placed stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at 82,002,000 barrels, up from 80,985,000 barrels a week ago and 72,936,000 at the same time last year.

Imports of crude and refined oils during the week increased to 1,210,000 barrels from 979,000 the previous week.

Pullman Co. Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car affiliate of Pullman, Inc., reported a net loss of $332,015 for November, compared with a net profit of $93,694 in November, 1938. The net income for the first 11 months of 1939 was $1,921,641, compared with $814,042 in the like period of 1938.

Dangerous Potentialities Seen in Credit Structure

NEW YORK—The big news in the monetary and credit fields last year was all but buried in the welter of dramatic war dispatches from Europe early last September, says the Standard Statistics Company in an analysis of money and credit.

The full significance of the open market operations of the Federal Reserve banks in the first two weeks of September is not adequately appreciated even now in business circles. In a trigger decision forced by the exigencies of the moment, the board reached the conclusion that support for government bond prices was more important than credit control. Thus, the Federal Reserve banks bought government bonds in large quantities, forcing higher member bank reserves at a time when all other considerations, except the state of the Treasury's credit, called for a reduction in bank reserves.

Since that time the Federal Reserve has withdrawn from the Treasury bill market the better to concentrate on the longer term obligations of the government. From time to time in the fall the Federal Reserve sold governments as the market strengthened. If another world crisis should occur, the Federal Reserve would presumably again run to the support of Government bonds.

Influence of Fluctuations

Market fluctuations at present have a more important influence on the board's policy than the underlying credit conditions. But the board's policy is realistic. Effective credit control by the Federal Reserve is simply out of the question. The elaborate credit control system which we call the Federal Reserve is all but helpless. Its highly touted elasticity has practically lost the faculty of contraction, although expansion possibilities are enormous.

No one knows better than the Federal Reserve Board itself the dangers of the situation. It has asked Congress to broaden its powers in the light of the new conditions, which have been imposed by the Administration's fiscal policies. Dissension between the board and the Treasury, and the probable disinclination of Congress to attack such a complicated problem, are likely to prevent needed action at this session, unless a critical situation should suddenly develop.

A bird's-eye view of current monetary and credit conditions indicates continuing unwelcome trends. The slack in the domestic credit structure is omnipresent. Further deficit spending and accumulation of gold means more slack. The danger will come when, as, and if this slack is used by expanding business.

Bank Deposits Still Expanding

Cash in circulation, both as to total and amount per capita, was at a new high at the end of 1939 While the rise of money in circulation cannot be called dangerous in any sense, it is another indication of the expansion of the credit base which we have witnessed in the past seven years. As to immediate trends, the amount of money in circulation will contract modestly during January and then will probably continue its uptrend in line with well maintained business activity.

Demand deposits of Federal Reserve member banks in the year ended Dec. 27 showed an expansion of about 17 per cent, a headlong pace under any conditions It is difficult to see how such a rate of increase will be maintained since net deficit spending of the Federal Government will be falling off in the second quarter and the inflow of gold will probably not attain any such levels as prevailed in the first half of 1939, even if the European war is intensified. However, these factors will cause further increases in demand deposits, even though the speed of the upswing may be curbed.

The additional supply of money which has been created by the rise in demand deposits has not been fully put to use. This is shown by the trend of reported weekly bank debits which in 1939 ran along only about 9 per cent higher than a year earlier. If demand deposits were turning over at anything like the normal rate, bank debit figures would attain fantastically high levels. Total bank debits in 1939 were less than half as large as in 1929, although industrial production in 1939 was only about 14 per cent below that in 1929.

Loans and Investments

Since total loans have not increased greatly this year, banks have had to continue to seek employment for their ever-expanding funds in Government and other securities. Thus, in the year ended Dec. 27 investments of weekly reporting member banks rose by $1,283,000,000, and of this gain $1,164,000,000 represented increases in holdings of Government (direct and guaranteed) issues.

Demand deposits will probably show a continued, although slower, expansion this year, and total loans will presumably not rise sharply. Investments (and holdings of Government securities) will be in an uptrend for some time further.

Rising production schedules and the consequent purchases of materials have expanded working capital requirements of many companies in the past year, and these funds have been provided by bank loans. However, commercial loans are still almost half a billion dollars smaller than at the 1937 peak, although industrial production has forged ahead of the 1937 level. This seeming paradox is explained by the reduced volume of inventories and receivables, and by the improved cash positions of many companies.

Since June, 1939, security loans have been lagging behind a year earlier. The poor showing of security loans last year reflected the general apathy of the security markets through most of the year. Even the flurry of activity following the outbreak of war did not bolster security loans. There have been the usual seasonal fluctuations lately.

A somewhat greater volume of corporate financing this year and the probability of more speculative interest (what with the presidential election, the war, and business on a relatively high plane) should result in a larger volume of security loans in 1940.

Geared for Credit Expansion

At present, the credit and monetary machinery of the nation is geared for expansion, not contraction. In the first place, there are several ways in which the Federal Reserve might extend the credit base. The Federal Reserve may place more reserves at the disposal of its member banks by buying Government securities. For instance, if the Federal Reserve allowed its reserve ratio (to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities) to drop to the legal minimums, it could buy at the present time some $9,000,000,000 of Government securities. The Federal Reserve could also expand reserves of its member banks by discounting their Government security holdings and also certain other eligible paper.

If the Federal Reserve should so choose, it could on the basis of the present monetary gold stock and of its present legal authority carry an almost incredible expansion in its deposits (i. e., legal reserves of the member banks). It could also reduce the reserve requirements for member banks to an average of around 10 per cent. Thus, the Federal Reserve could theoretically allow an increase in customer demand deposits of member banks of several hundred billion dollars!

Obviously, no such inflationary rise will be permitted, but the mere fact that it is theoretically possible emphasizes the extreme inflationary dangers existing under the present banking and credit set-up, now that our gold stock has increased to such stupendous proportions.

Photographic Annual Sales Volume Equal To $1,720,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Photography—from a candid camera fan shot to a costly movie epic—has mushroomed into big business with annual sales volume of $1,720,000,000, the International Economic Research Bureau reported.

Pointing out that modern picture industries have developed out of experiments conducted more than half a century ago by the late George Eastman, the bureau said progress has been so rapid the laboratory today is five years ahead of the public.

Sales of photographic material were divided as follows: Motion picture, $1,000,000,000; amateur $120,000,000; lithography, $200,000,000; photo-engraving, $100,000,000; tabloid picture newspapers, $70,000,000; studio portraits, $60,000,000; picture magazines; $50,000,000; developing and printing $50,000,000; medical, industrial and office photography, $40,000,000; industrial motion pictures, $30,000,000.

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BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Wheat Sales Abroad Nearing Zero

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—American wheat farmers, although receiving higher prices for their grain than any other producer in the world, have surrendered, at least for the time being, the United States' traditional share of the international market, grain trade statistics indicated today.

The business of helping feed Europe that U. S. growers built up during the world war and post-war period has been reduced practically to nothing in the fifth month of the new war.

World conditions are different now from what they were in 1914, when the United States was practically the only nation to which Europe could turn for wheat in large quantities. Now big surplus supplies exist elsewhere and grain men said that while this is true American farmers cannot have both near dollar prices and a thriving export business.

Europe Buys Wheat

This was clearly demonstrated this week when Europe, principally Great Britain, the biggest importer, bought the largest quantities of wheat ever contracted for in such a short period. Canada and Australia, parts of the empire, got the British business, which amounted to nearly 100,000,000 bushels, enough wheat to fill England's import requirements for almost six months.

Canada sold some wheat to other European countries and Argentina also joined the dominions in a share of the business. The United States, however, with its wheat priced about 20 cents a bushel over Canadian and more than 30 cents over Argentina, was out of the market.

The war has stilled all international talk of another world wheat conference to divide up the import market among the three or four biggest exporters. Nations whose wheat is cheap and plentiful and whose governments have direct control of supplies and guarantee producers prices well below the current price paid the American farmer dominate the wartime market.

Only about 28,000,000 bushels of U. S. wheat and flour have been sold abroad in the first six months of the fiscal year that began July 1. This is in contrast to sales of more than 100,000,000 bushels the full 1938-39 season and 200,000,000 to more than 300,000,000 bushels most years in the period from 1914 to 1922.

Subsidy Outlook

In the decade that followed the World War, world import requirements amounted to about 800,000,000 bushels annually but recent efforts of Europe to support itself have reduced that market to around 600,000,000 bushels or less. The short U. S. crops of 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936, because of drought and crop damage, put American farmers out of this reduced market temporarily. When the nation again had an exportable surplus in 1938 it found itself competing with wheat subsidized by other governments.

Therefore, a U. S. subsidy was resorted to, but because domestic prices have advanced far above the world market, due to the new drought and government efforts to improve farmer income, the subsidy became increasingly costly and now has virtually been abandoned because the nation faces a reduced crop in 1940.

Sale of Two U. S. Ships Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission approved the sale of two American ships to foreign companies and the transfer of their registry.

The ships were the 5,802-ton Canadian and the 6,517-ton San Lucas.

The Canadian will be sold by the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, New York, to Credimus Maatschappij Tot Deelneming Industrieele Bedrijven, N. V., The Hague, Holland, and will be transferred to Guatemalan Registry.

The San Lucas is to be sold by the Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Company, Portland, Ore., to the Canadian International Paper Company and transferred to Canadian Registry. It will be used to transport paper products from Canada to the United States and Great Britain.

The Commission also announced receipt of applications to sell and transfer to foreign registration of two other ships.

Engineering Awards Off 46 P. C. From '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards during the week ended Jan. 9 totaled $64,378,000, a decline of 46 per cent from the corresponding week a year ago when construction awards reached their highest volume in 1939, Engineering News-Record reported.

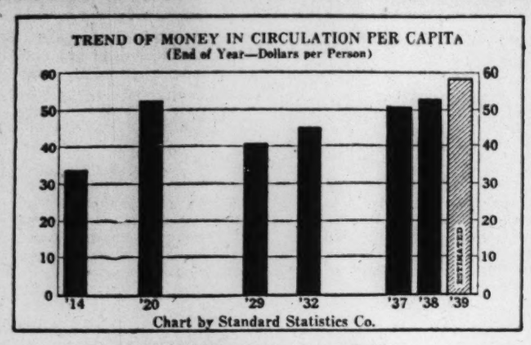
The rush to get PWA projects under contract was responsible for the big total a year ago.

Private awards continued to show good gains as increased commercial and large scale residential building boosted private contracts 56 per cent higher than the same week last year. Public awards were 56 per cent lower.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$15,591,000	$9,981,000
State and municipal	40,385,000	93,243,000
Federal	8,402,000	16,502,000
Total	64,378,000	119,726,000

Money Circulation Up Sharply; Record Reached in November



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The amount of money in circulation has been rising steadily since January, 1939, and at the end of November stood at the highest levels ever reached in this country. On. Nov. 30, last, total currency amounted to $7,382,230,677, as against $7,251,000,000 (after deduction of a largely fictitious item of $287,000,000 of gold coin later dropped from the figures) at the time of the banking panic in March, 1933. As may be noted on the chart, per capita circulation is also at a record high.

Cattle Imports Rise 44 P. C. In 11 Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Cattle and beef imports increased 44 per cent during the first 11 months of 1939 over the like period in 1938, the Agriculture Department reported today.

The figures provided fresh material for congressional argument over the proposed extension of the Administration's trade agreements program. Secretaries Cordell Hull and Henry Wallace have contended at the House Ways and Means Committee hearings that the pacts have not injured American farmers, but congressional critics have disputed this and much of the program's opposition has come from cattle-producing states.

Support for continuation of the program came, meanwhile, from the group of 60 industrial and financial leaders comprising the commerce department's business advisory council. A resolution of support for the program was adopted yesterday at the group's annual meeting and transmitted to Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

The Agriculture Department reported that 424,200,000 pounds of cattle and beef had been shipped into this country, principally from Canada and Mexico, during the first 11 months of 1939, compared with 294,840,000 pounds in the like period of 1938.

The 1939 imports were said to have represented 8.6 per cent of the total slaughter of cattle and calves under federal inspection. Officials said that most of the imports came in under trade agreements, which provide import quotas limiting shipments into this country.

Officials said that a major factor in the increase was the favorable price of beef cattle. The farm price averaged $6.85 per 100 pounds in mid-December. This was said to be about 3 per cent above the "parity" price which the Administration says is a "fair and equitable" one.

Imports of canned beef increased from 179,446,000 to 206,208,000 pounds during the 11-month period.

The House Committee considering the trade agreements issue took a week end recess after two days of questioning Mr. Hull and Mr. Wallace, during which Republican members raked the New Deal with criticism and arguments ranged from the pros and cons of high tariffs to whether the war in China was scaring hens and thus reducing dried egg imports.

CIO Pessimistic On Relief Outlook

WASHINGTON (AP)—Issuing its first monthly review of business conditions, the CIO predicted a sharp decrease in industrial production in the first three months of 1940 and consequent unemployment for a million workers now employed.

The CIO Review, comparable in some respects to the monthly economic survey of the American Federation of Labor, had this to say of the Federal budget:

"Present discussions of the budget of the Federal Government point to the increase of armament expenditures by about half a billion.

'It is expected that budget officials will seek to take a good part of this half a billion—and more, if possible, out of other expenditures of the government. What that means, in short is a very serious reduction in public works and WPA expenditures.

'The simple fact that armament expenditures are to substitute for expenditures on public works which go very quickly into the hands of workers is probably the most discouraging single factor in the economic outlook. Instead of being in a position of bolstering purchasing power the government will shift the weight of its expenditures to industries whose general economic effect is weak."

"The outlook for general relief," the CIO Review declared, "is black indeed."

Soriano Mines Report

Despite torrential rains and typhoons in the Philippine Islands during December, the four mills of the Soriano group of gold mines maintained close to average production. The report shows aggregate values of recoveries of $550,985 from 110,567 tons of ore, compared with $571,574 from 119,814 tons reported for the month of November.

Expert Thinks Budget Can Be Balanced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Fred R. Fairchild, an economist speaking as an official of the United States Chamber of Commerce, asserted that Congress should set up controls to protect "our economic and political system from the perils of imprudent expenditure policies."

If government costs were cut to within a few hundred million dollars of a balanced budget, he said, he "would not hesitate to recommend" that business accept additional taxes sufficient to cover the balance.

"Under such conditions," he said, "the encouragement and stimulus given to business from the restoration of stability of the national finances would doubtless more than offset the deterring effect of the additional taxes required."

Dr. Fairchild, professor of political economy at Yale University, issued his statement as chairman of a Chamber of Commerce committee on public expenditures and debt.

The economist said that he felt that "assuming a will on the part of the Executive and Congress to balance the budget, it would appear that the means are within their possession."

He termed President Roosevelt's budget estimates "disappointing" in that the philosophy of "overspending is extolled, despite its fallaciousness and mounting danger," and "misleading" in that they "appear to foreshadow some slight decrease in expenditures, although the experience of recent years with such budget estimates clearly suggests no reduction is likely to ensue."

In support of this view, he asserted that actual expenditures for the last three fiscal years had averaged $2,000,000,000 more than the original estimates proposed.

"As it is," Dr. Fairchild added, "the proposed expenditure for the next year actually exceeds by some $30,000,000 the estimate for the current year that was submitted last January."

Expert Calls Pacts On Trade 'New Type Of Dollar Diplomacy'

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—A former member of the United States Tariff Commission described the Administration's reciprocal trade agreements program as "a new type of dollar diplomacy" based on "a piecemeal revision of the tariff by executive action."

"The whole program was and is a device to take tariff making away from the legislative body," Dr. John Lee Coulter, a Washington, D. C., economist, said in an address for delivery at the American National Live Stock Association's 43d convention.

"Foreign countries are promised all manner of special advantages in the markets of the United States in return for agreeing to suggestions from the United States as to how these foreign countries should conduct their own affairs.

"It is a form of interference in the conduct of foreign business which may very well in the long run involve the United States in all manner of difficulty."

Dr. Coulter said that if the trade agreements act is renewed, the power to ratify the agreements should be vested in the Senate.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	81¾	81⅛	81¾	81
8.00	Bos Edison	146½	146	146	146½
5.00	Bos Elevated	44¾	44¼	44½	45⅛
..	B&M pr pf	9	8½	8½	9
..	E Gas & Fuel	3	3	3	3⅛
..	E G&F pf	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
2.50	First Nat Sts	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44
.20a	Gilchrist	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
..	Hath Bak A	3½	3½	3½	3½
..	Hath Bak B	27	27	27	27
..	Maine Cent	7	6½	6½	8
..	Mass Util Assoc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6.50a	N E Tel & Tel	127	126½	126½	127
	North Butte	55c	55c	55c	57c
.40	Shawmt Assoc	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80⅝	80	80	80¼
1.50	Un Shoe M pf	43	43	43	42⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	145.23	30.61	25.21
Net change	—.73	—.13	—.04
Previous close	145.96	30.74	25.25
1939 high	155.92	38.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Heard in Wall Street

Wagner Act news of the day has taken a quite different turn from that of a year ago.

At that time the severest critics of the law were employers, and the bulk of NLRB cases involved employer-employee relations, particularly alleged "unfair practices" by employers.

Today the scope of the bargaining unit is the major controversy. In its annual report for the year ended June 30, the Board says that for 1938-1939 the cases involving the designation of collective bargaining units exceeded those involving "unfair practices" for the first time.

While the Smith hearings have dwelt somewhat on alleged Board unfairness to employers, the spectacular testimony has concerned alleged partiality to C. I. O. unions over A. F. of L. or independents.

Leading recent Supreme Court decisions have also involved this question. The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock ease involved the Board's unseating of an independent "employee relation plan." In three decisions at the turn of the year the Supreme Court refused to review Board decisions on the proper bargaining unit, including the important decision grouping all West Coast longshoremen's negotiations through a single C. I. O. unit, and similar cases involving the Falk Company and Consumers' Power. Subsequently the Board has upheld the United Mine Workers as the industry bargaining unit for the hard coal industry against Joe Ozanic's Progressive Mine Workers (A. F. of L.).

This trend will probably continue, as the two major national unions are struggling in or have recently tangled in the automobile business, building, shipping, mining, meat-packing, and several other industries. Furthermore the independent unions seem to be staging a substantial come-back, and the Endicott-Johnson employees voted overwhelmingly that they didn't want any unions at all. Hood Milk employees round Boston took the same stand some time ago. While the Newport News decision presumably ends the life of all pre-1937 employee representation plans, new ones are springing up. The Ninth U. S. Circuit Court in San Francisco has just upset an NLRB order outlawing an independent organization of the Sterling Electric Motors, Inc., and somewhat similar decisions have recently been made by Circuit Courts at Richmond and Philadelphia.

The Supreme Court's year-end decision, while upholding NLRB powers to choose the proper bargaining unit, in effect passed the buck back to Congress, which had originally passed it on to the NLRB.

* * *

Now comes the "American Metal Market" editorially with a new slant on the Finch discharge from the Bureau of Mines. It says Secretary Ickes fired him "chiefly, forsooth, because of (his) unsympathetic attitude toward a coal mine inspection bill sponsored by Mr. Ickes and John L. Lewis . . . Mr. Ickes, it is reported, wants this . . . bill as a 'club' in enforcing the Guffey Coal Act . . ."

* * *

The referee's whistle has blown and the big sugar classic is on at Washington. First gun has now been fired with the announcement of the American Sugar League's bill, which is prettty much the old Ellender bill with Louisiana cane backing. "They want the world," say sugar people here, for the bill would scrap all domestic quotas, freeze the Philippine quota, and return the Cuban duty to $1.50. Meantime Admiral Leahy's lunch with the President has started the talk that Puerto Rico wants another 500,000 tons added to her 800,000 ton quota.

A battle royal is certain, with Cuba chief victim as domestic and insular interests battle for a larger share of the quota, at Cuba's expense. One aspect of this may be a coolness between Secretary Ickes, Puerto's Rico's guardian, and Secretary Hull fighting for his first reciprocal trade treaty, that with Cuba, signed in 1934. Two and a half years ago, when the present act was signed, it looked as though the chief issue would be the offshore refined quotas, which expire March 1 for Puerto Rico and Hawaii and December 31 for Cuba and the Philippines. That issue is now minor, though still alive.

* * *

The soft coal trade doesn't really think the Guffey Act price minima, slated for March 1, will ever become effective. Mr. Ickes said last fall they would go in effect January 1, but at least two months more of hearings are now expected, and in these hearings it is probable that a part of the trade is building up a record for ultimate use in attacking the coming price schedules, not on the basis of constitutionality but of procedure.

The city of Atlanta recently tried to attack the Act but its case was tossed out by the Supreme Court because the schedules weren't yet in effect. When they do go into effect, probably some of the big coal companies themselves will lead the attack, backed up probably by the railroads and utilities. It was the railroads who led the attack on the previous schedules, laid down by the former Bituminous Coal Commission before it was taken over by the Interior Department; the attack then also was based on procedure, not constitutionality, and the BCC promptly pulled in its horns and suspended the schedules, leading to the present hearings which have been going on off and on since last Spring. Since everybody expects the schedules to be attacked in court and largely ignored in the trade, present hearings are really perfunctory. H. F.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
13	3⅛s 45-43	110.1	110.1	111.1
1	2½s 45	108.25	108.25	108.25
6	2½s 53-49	105.26	105.26	105.26
1	2¾s 60-55	108.5	108.5	108.5
1	2¾s 62-58	106.21	106.21	106.21
30	2¾s 65-60	108.22	106.21	108.21

Home Owners Loan

1	3s 52-44	108	108	108
1	1½s 47-45	101.16	101.16	101.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Allied Strs 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	96¾	96¾	96¾
15	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103	103
6	Am T&T 5½s 43	108⅞	108 25-32	108⅞
7	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108¾	108¾
1	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	108
4	Arm Del 4s '57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14	Arm Del 4s '55	100⅝	100	100
9	AT&SF 4s '95	106	105½	105½
7	AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	75	75	75
17	A C Line cit 4s '52	67	67	67
1	A C Line 4½s '64	59½	59½	59½
10	B&O rfg 5s '95	27¼	27	27
5	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
3	B&O 5s '96 P	27¼	27¼	27¼
3	B&O 5s '96 P ct	27	27	27
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	15½	15½
2	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15¾	15¾	15⅜
8	B&O 1st 4s '48	65	64¾	64¾
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	72	72	72
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	105½	105¼	105¼
5	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
11	Boston&Me 5s '67	42⅞	42¼	43¼
16	Bost&Me 4½s '61	42¼	41⅜	42¼
2	Bklyn M Tv 4½s '68 ct	83	83	83
5	BklynQn C&SB CN5s'1et	39	39	39
4	BklynUnEl 1st5s'50 ct	87	87	87
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113	113	113
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
8	Can Nat 5s '69 July	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	102½	102½	102½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	102	102	102
6	Can Pac 4s perp	64	64	64
2	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	CRR&E 5s of Ga 5s '42	60½	60½	60½
1	C&Ga 1st 4s '89 R&A	111	111	111
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	87¼	87¼	87¼
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	25	25	25
5	Chi I&L 6s '66	6	6	6
1	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Chi & NW 4s '87	13½	13½	13½
10	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	5	5
8	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107	107
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
1	CCC&StL CWM 4s '81	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
5	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	63	62	63
4	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '66	109½	109½	109½
4	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	83½	83½	83¼
6	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90½	90	90½
12	Clev Un Term 5s '73	79½	79½	79½
2	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73	73
1	Col Gas & El 5s '70	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
5	Colmbia G Sy 5s '52 May	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
30	ComwithEd cv 3½s '58	126¾	126½	126½
3	Con Edis 3¼s '48	107	107	107
12	Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
10	Con Oil cv 2½s '51	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
1	Cuba R R 6s '46	33	33	33
2	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	60½	60½	60½
5	D&RG West 5s '55	2½	2½	2½
4	D&RG W 6s '55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
5	Erie rfg 5s '75	15½	15½	15½
21	Erie gen lien 4s '96	23½	23	23
2	Fairbanks M 4s '56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	104	104	104
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	105	105	105

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
10	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¼	101	101
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	34	34
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
8	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
4	Ill Cen 4s '52	48½	48¼	48½
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	45½	45	45½
4	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	Ill Steel 4¼s '40	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Inland St 3½s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	74½	74½	74½
6	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾
5	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	13	13	13
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72¾	72¾	72¾
3	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73¾	73½	73¾
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	40	40	40
12	Int T&T 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95	95	95
4	Keith (B F) 6s '46	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	48¾	48¼	48¾
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
1	Leh & N Y 4s '45	34	34	34
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	52½	52½	52½
2	Loews 3½s '46	102½	102½	102½
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	101¾	101¾	101
3	Manati Sug 4s '57	40	40	40
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
5	Marion StShov6s'47	65	64½	65
2	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3	MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2⅝	2½	2½
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	17¾	17¾	17⅜
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	MonWPaPub5v6s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Mor & Essex 5s '55	41¼	41¼	41¼
2	Nassau El 4s '51	47½	47½	47½
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107¼	107¼	107¼
9	Nat Distill 3½s '49	104⅜	104½	104⅜
1	Newark Con Gas 5s '48	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
1	New Eng T&T5s52	127½	127½	127½
1	NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	67	67	67
5	NO Tex&M 5½s54	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1	NY Chicago&St L 4s '93	50½	50½	50½
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58¾	58¾
15	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¼	52¼	52¼
2	NYC cn 4s '98	59	59	59
3	NYC cv 2½s '52	59¼	59½	59¼
1	NYC&StL 5½s '74A	62½	62½	62½
17	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55¼	55	55
2	NY Conn RR 4½s53	105½	105¼	105¼
11	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¾	19	19
2	NYNH&H 4½s '67	18½	18½	18½
8	NYSteam 3½s'63	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5¾	5¾	5¾
4	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
1	NY Pac 6s 2047	54¼	54	54¼
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46¼	46	46
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44¼	44¼	44¼
3	Nor Pac 4s '97	66	66	66
10	Nor Pac 3s2047	40½	40½	40¼
5	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	103½	105⅜	105⅜
5	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	107½	107½	107½
6	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107	107	107
4	Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
4	Pac Gas 3¼s '66B	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Pav T&T 3¼s '66C	110½	110½	110½
3	Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	86	86	86
5	Pen Co 4s'52 E	105	105	105
2	Pen P&L 4½s'71	108½	108½	108½
1	Pen P&L 3½s'69	108½	108½	108½
8	Pen RR gen 5s'68	108½	108	108
1	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117½	117½	117½
1	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	Pen RR 4½s conv '70	87½	87½	87½
4	Pen RR gen 4½sc'81	98	98	98
2	Pen RR 4½s'84 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
6	Pen RR 3½s'52	86⅛	86	86
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
3	Pere Marq 4½s'80	60	60	60
7	PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	107	107	107
6	Phila Co 5s'67	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
7	Phil Elec 3½s'67	111¼	111	111
1	Ph Read C&I cv 4s'49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	Phillips Pet 2s'48	111	111	111
5	PCC & SL 5s'70 A	107½	107½	107½
1	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	98¼	98¼	98¼
9	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	81½	81	81
43	Pure Tel&C 5s '53	18½	18¼	18½
2	Purity Bak 5½s'48	103½	103½	103½
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	73½	73½	73½
1	Readg 4½s '97 B	74	74	74
11	Republic Steel 4½s '56	95¼	95	95¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
5	St L S F 5s '50 B	11	11	11
12	StLSF4½s'78 ct st	19	19	19
1	St L S F 4s '50 A ct	10	10	10
8	SA&A Pass 4s '43	58¼	58⅛	58⅛
5	Seab A L cn 6s '45	8	8	8
7	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2	Sea-All Fla 6s'34A ct	3½	3½	3½
4	Shell Un 2½s '54	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	100	100	100
1	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	So Bell T&T 3s '79	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1	So Cal Gas 4s '65	110	110	110
8	Sou Pac 4½s '68	47½	47⅜	47½
3	Sou Pac 4½s '81	46½	46½	46½
10	So Pac 4½s '69	46½	46¼	46½
6	So Pac rfg 4s '55	63½	62¾	63½
3	So Pac cit 4s '49	45¼	45¼	45¼
9	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49½	49¼	49½
9	South Ry 6½s '56	81½	81½	81½
10	South Ry gen 4s '56	59	58¾	58¾
6	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103⅞	103¾	103¾
48	Studebaker cv 6s '45	102	101¾	101¾
5	Swift&Co 3¼s'50	105½	105½	105½
5	T RR A St L 4s '53	108½	108½	108½
8	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110	110	110
5	Third Ave aj 5s '60	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Third Ave 4s '60	52½	52⅜	52½
1	Tri Continent 5s '53	107	107	107
5	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	73¾	73¾	73¾
8	US Steel 3¼s '48	106½	106½	106½
2	Utah P&L 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Util P&L 5½s '47	88½	88½	88½
1	Util P&L 5s '59	88½	88½	88½
2	Va Ele&Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
5	Wabash 5s '80 D	8	8	8
2	Wabash 4½s '78 C	8	8	8
3	Warner Bros 6s '48	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Westch Lt 3½s '67	110	110	110
1	Westn Md 5½s '77 A	91	91	91
3	Westn Md 4s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
1	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Western Un 5s '51	71½	71½	71½
8	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98½	98	98½
1	Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	106	106
6	Young S&T cv 4s '48	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜

Foreign Bonds

14	Agr M Bk 6s '47	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	Agr M Bk 6s '48	27	27	27
12	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81½	81⅞	81½
17	Argentine 4½s'48	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4	Argentine 4½s'71	88½	88⅜	88½
5	Australia 4½s'56	80¼	80¼	80¾
5	Belgium 7s '55	102	102	102
1	Belgium 6½s'49	100	100	100
15	Brazil 8s '41	18¾	18½	18⅝
4	Buen4½s4½s Aug'78	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜
10	Bulgaria 7½s'68	12½	12½	12½
4	Canada 5s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Canada 3½s '61	92¾	92⅜	92¼
11	Canada 2½s '45	96⅛	96	96
11	Canada 2½s '44	96	96	96
2	Chile MtBk 6

They Answer the Call of the Sea

Adventurers and Their Craft

Above: The Kaimiloa-Wakea is a modern adaptation of the outrigger craft used by the natives of the Pacific islands. In it Capt. Eric de Bisschop and his wife will sail from France to Honolulu. The Captain's wife carved the figurehead and designed the decorations. Below: Captain de Bisschop with Papaleaiaina, his wife.

Explorer Plans Canoe Trip From France to Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BORDEAUX, France—A voyage nearly half way around the world in a novel 39-foot double outrigger canoe for the purpose of studying early migrations to the Polynesian Islands is the latest adventure of Capt. Eric de Bisschop, French sailor-scientist.

Proposing to sail from France to Honolulu by way of the Panama Canal, Captain de Bisschop and his wife recently completed construction of their boat, following designs of an ancient Polynesian canoe in which the researcher covered the same ocean route more than a year ago.

At that time Captain de Bisschop sailed from Honolulu to Cannes, France, in his canoe, called the Kaimiloa, and was honored at Paris by the Geographic Society of France, before which he recounted his travels and studies. After announcing preliminary details of a new theory of the origins of the Polynesian race, he began work on plans to return to the South Seas. He hopes to establish the theory that the migrations of the Polynesians were from the Americas, instead of from the South of Asia.

Seeks Material for Book

Studying the sea, the currents, winds and through other observations, Captain de Bisschop proposes to gather material for a book on the Polynesian race.

In the design of his new boat, the Kaimiloa-Wakea, Captain de Bisschop has undertaken to bring navigation within the reach of more people by minimizing the principal material obstacles.

Copying to a large extent his former boat, which he built on the Beach at Waikiki, Hawaii, the new craft has a displacement of seven tons, and is described by the Captain as an ideal boat for ocean-cruising, inexpensive, easy to manipulate, and with a maximum of living space, speed, and safety.

Design of Boat

In designing the Kaimiloa-Wakea, the Captain made a wide study of the various type of outrigger boats used by the natives of different islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. From boats used by the Moros in the southern part of the Philippines, to those used as far afield as Java, Bali, and Madagascar, he incorporated outstanding features in his new boat. A strong outrigger on either side of the craft, serves to steady it in rough water.

Previous to building the Kaimiloa some four years ago, Captain de Bisschop covered the supposed route of one of the early migrations in a little boat called the Fou-Po. This boat, a Chinese junk, was built at Amoy, on the coast of China, and from there, during the course of the following three years, Captain de Bisschop sailed to the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, the north and northwest coasts of Australia, the shores of Papua, and touched the Solomon, Santa Cruz, Gilbert and Marshall Islands, before being wrecked at the island of Molokai, the neighboring island to Oahu, where Honolulu is located.

Records Destroyed

Due to the spoiling of their emergency provisions, the Captain and his Breton companion, Tatibouet, were entirely without food for the last fortnight of the trip. They sailed the Fou-Po safely into the waters of Kalaupapa, however. The Fou-Po was blown onto the rocks and beaten to pieces, and all their records, charts, and notes were destroyed. But they were at least convinced that they were justified in questioning the existing theory that the early Polynesians had migrated by this route to the islands of the Pacific which bear their name.

Authorization for making the voyage was granted Captain de Bisschop by the French Government. After sailing to Honolulu, where Mme. de Bisschop will visit her family, descendants of Kamehameha, conquerer-king of the Hawaiian Islands, the couple expect to turn back to the mid-Pacific to the Marquesas Islands. There they will make their permanent home.

Argentina to Curb Purchases in U. S.?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Action regarded by authoritative source as likely further to restrict Argentine purchases from the United States was taken by the Exchange Control Board of the Central Bank of Argentina Jan. 12.

It announced that, hereafter, all French exchange (money and credits) resulting from sales of Argentine goods to France would be made available only for purchases from France and for transfer to France and French possessions.

The bank announced the establishment of a special account similar to that recently established for the British fund.

Informed sources said the action indicated the franc and pound resulting from Argentine exports would be given "guaranteed value." In addition to slowing Argentine purchases from the United States, they said they believed the action would delay trade generally because the war already has slowed up shipments from Great Britain and France.

Louisiana Official Gets Year Sentence

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—William G. Rankin, ousted Louisiana Conservation Commissioner, was sentenced Jan. 12 to serve a year and a day in prison on each of nine counts charging fraudulent use of the mails.

The sentences, passed by Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah, will run concurrently. Mr. Rankin pleaded guilty on Jan. 4 to the fraud charge which resulted from presentation of a cabin cruiser in 1938 to Gov. Richard W. Leche, since resigned.

Mr. Leche, also indicted for mail fraud, pleaded innocent. The Government charged that the boat, ostensibly a testimonial from the Governor's business friends, was paid for with Conservation Department funds.

New York Trade Spokesman Asks Tax and Budget Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—State and Federal budgets must be balanced, restrictions removed from business, and taxation reorganized and stabilized, before the economic pendulum swings back to normal, according to George H. McCaffrey, Research Director of the Merchants Association of New York.

"We have set up a system of government organization," said Mr. McCaffrey, "that is beyond our economic capacity to support, and we have got to curtail it. Expansion of expenditures must not only be stopped, but fiscal expenses should be curtailed. It is not going to be easy, but it is necessary, if we are going to keep our present economic system."

State taxation laws, in his view, should be overhauled, to simplify the complex system that has been built up piecemeal. Mere simplification of tax procedure would save hundreds of millions of dollars for business now spent in making out tax reports, Mr. McCaffrey, who has completed a survey of the relation of Federal and State Governments to business in New York City, held.

Aid to municipalities was characterized as the most important factor in increasing State expenditures. Of grants-in-aid to municipalities, the largest is that to the school systems of the State, he pointed out, voicing his view that the school system could operate efficiently and with no curtailment of essential services under its present budget, which represents a cut of $10,000,000 made by the Republican - controlled Legislature from the $127,000,000 sought by the schools.

He recalled that all moves by State legislators, private organizations or individuals to retrench grants-in-aid to municipalities are met with protests from those on the receiving end of the grants. "They don't seem to realize," said he, "that this State is a big family. Muncipalities love to get presents from the State Santa Claus. They don't stop to think, however, that when each municipality asks for a present, the family has to pay for the whole lot of them."

During boom years, up to 1929, financial expansion by the State was possible "without a trace of trouble"; but "since then," he remarked, "the State has followed the policy of levying emergency taxes, which have been incorporated into the State tax system as time went on, adding an ever greater burden on business; and the indications are that the same trick will be tried at the present session of the Legislature."

Making a national review, "the Federal tax system," he commented, "could be revised without sacrificing revenue, probably with increases in some provisions, by getting rid of legislation aimed at punitive purposes, such as the corporate surplus tax, which brought in very little revenue, and tied up business in knots. What's the point of a business man taking on a new enterprise? If he loses, he has to assume the whole loss, while if he makes a profit, the Government takes most of it. Some system of co-ordination between Federal, State and local tax systems should be devised, to reduce overlapping and duplicate taxation and ruthless competition for new sources of revenue."

He also urged freedom of action for public utilities. "Let them supply the demands," he said, "as they think it is needed, without the threat of competition by little Tennessee Valley authorities."

Further, he called for a "free and flexible primary market, which would enable business to indicate trends and to meet them; and he maintained that labor legislation weighted in favor of employees, "so that employers have nothing to say about one of the most important parts of their business," must be redressed, and Government must resume its position of umpire in employer-labor relations.

'Streamlining' Airport Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Transfer of the Municipal Airport to the jurisdiction of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, recommended for efficiency by Mayor Fletcher Bowron, is expected to be made soon. A close vote in the City Council is indicated by a pre-vote canvass by the Mayor himself.

Under the City Charter of 1925 the Airport has been administered directly by the City Council, through two special committees. Following the recent approval of revenue bonds to complete passenger facilities for all airlines serving this area, the Mayor suggested the transfer in order to "streamline" the City Government. The Council is a legislative, not an executive body, the Mayor insists, pointing to the charter.

He reports that all airlines committed to move to Municipal Airport as soon as passenger facilities are available, have endorsed the move; likewise the City Attorney has ruled on the legality of such a Council resolution.

In urging the transfer the Mayor has pointed out that Oakland, Calif., has been "successful" in combining its airport and harbor under a single board, that an airport actually is a harbor, that the veteran Harbor Board is already acquainted with most of the problems confronting airlines, due to similarities between air and water travel; and that a separate airport commission would be contrary to present trends in municipal government.

The record of the municipally owned harbor is the greatest endorsement of the plan, according to the Mayor.

The Mayor pointed to the impending expansion of international air traffic through here to Latin America, on the one hand, and to Australia and New Zealand, on the other. For years the Board has had jurisdiction over the Wilmington-Catalina Island airline.

Orlando Gardens Ready for Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The garden season in this section of Florida will be formally opened here Jan. 14, as the new Mead Garden is opened to the public for the first time.

This new horticultural display, which will feature orchids, is located on a 40-acre tract between this city and adjoining Winter Park. Its opening will signal the start of a series of tours through private gardens. Between now and March 1, azalea, sweet-pea, camellia, gardenia and other colorful plants will be at their best.

Orlando's annual winter sports program is now in full swing with interest being divided between fishing, golf, tennis, riding, the Stripp baseball school, and the harness horse training track at Longwood.

Oil Drawn From Well Of 11,464 Ft. Depth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—In the Rio Bravo oil field, north and west of Bakersfield, the Superior Oil Company has established a record for completing a deep well. At the end of 44 days from the spudding date, Superior's Smith No. 1 drilling crews had completed a well which was delivering 3,000 barrels of oil daily into tanks from a depth of 11,464 feet, a distance of over two miles below the surface of the earth.

Another Kern County oil development was accomplished by the Standard Oil Company's Ross No. 1, which pushed the east end of the Greeley field into the small plots by flowing 2,000 barrels daily from only 6 feet of oil sand.

A third item was the "gasoline" well of the Ohio Oil Company, which came in on the straggling Coles Levee, flowing oil of 51.2 gravity with an abundance of gas.

Builders Use Coquina In St. Augustine Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Modern homes are being built of coquina, the durable shell formation used centuries ago for numerous buildings still standing in the ancient city.

Forest Officers 'Learn' Their Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Should you go to a forest preserve hereabouts for a steak fry, this coming spring, and park your car in the wrong way on a crowded parking lot, you won't reap a "dressing down" by the park attendant. He'll politely say, "Won't you please put your car," thus and so.

And should you pull up some triliums, or pick some violets, a "ranger" guardian will not speak raucously to you. He'll courteously and firmly explain why picking wild flowers is against the law, and enlist your support in protecting them.

Forest Preserve district employees are learning to do this way through a training school, designed to acquaint employees with the forests, and to help them better serve the public by having more complete information about their work.

Magistrate Advocates Week-End Prison Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng. — Week-end prisons in which offenders could work off their sentences in instalments were advocated by F. Bancroft Turner, Stipendiary Magistrate for Salford. In other words, Mr. Turner would like to see established week-end prisons, camps, or settlements to which a man who had committed an offense could be sent in his spare time. The idea is that delinguents should go to jail from 12:30 on Saturday to 7 o'clock on Monday morning for as many weekends as is necessary to work off the sentence.

Mr. Turner points out that when a man is sent to prison he usually loses his job, and finds it difficult if not impossible to get another, with the result that his wife and children are also punished. As to fining a man, Mr. Turner says that the fine generally comes out of the housekeeping money and out of the man's private spending money.

Gates of Oldest City Still Stand Complete

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The original City Gates are still standing in a state of complete preservation. They once were part of the defense system of the Oldest City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 33 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

VONAPHONE

High quality, low priced Inter-communication System. Tremendous sales possibilities. Talk to one or as many as ten people, even 2,000 feet away. Loud speaking, back and forth, private conversation. Technical experience unnecessary. Just plug into any wall socket, D. C. or A. C., and run wire from Master to Remote Station. All businesses need this remarkable time saver. Thousands of prospects; factories, offices, lumber yards, garages, restaurants, schools, etc. Accounts receivable carried by factory. Protected territory available to alert, capable dealers. Good profits. AVONIA CORPORATION, 60 Batterymarch Street, Department 816, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Licensed manufacturers under Bank Patent 1,922,415.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, over 21, with private school connections and camp experience, wanted as counsellor in private boys' camp in Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania; Christian Scientist preferred. C-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—For sale, 8-room house in Wilshire district; good repair; terms; near churches. Owner, R. C. INGLIS, 604 So. Harvard Boulevard. Phone EX. 0129.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

AMERICAN business woman executive wishes to represent commodities in Australia, also experienced lecture and concert management; social and business contacts. Box 268, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. BRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors. 25 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—FOR SALE, 5-room frame bungalow unfurnished, for a home lover; modern and unique, centrally located, residential section. Address 3668 Pershing Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN — Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 825-D, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED floral designer and saleswoman would like position with florist. MARGARET MOEHUS, c/o A. D. Steffner, Allwood Rd., Clifton, N. J. Tel. Passaic 3-3866-M.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Baxter's lovely modern apts.; near bay and beach; 3 to 5 rooms; week, month, season. 221 N. E. 88th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Desirable Apartments
ADJACENT TO THE MOTHER CHURCH
191 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

7 rooms and bath. Suitable for guest house. Hardwood floors throughout. Steam heat, 5 rooms with running water. Rent includes refrigeration and electricity for lighting.

Other Apartments
From 1 to 5 rooms.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
Kenmore 0132

FAIRFIELD ST., Back Bay, Boston—Unusual 4-5-rm apartments, high ceilings, fireplaces; attractive for practitioners; near church; 2 floors in each; modern. Call MR. BOND, Kenmore 4728.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Will share my apartment with business woman; best references required; large, cheerful bedroom; river view; quiet, homelike atmosphere. Phone Ac. 4-3788 after 5 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Completely furnished, desirable corner apartment, two bedrooms, in restricted building near Cleveland Circle; available Jan. 22 for four months or longer; $85 per month; adults; references required. ASP. 4708.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N Y C TR7-8195

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3596

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOR SALE OR RENT

WINTER HOME
ROOMS with bath and breakfast; will also rent or sell completely furnished—suitable for tea room or guest house; exclusive. 2314 Hayne Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

FURNITURE

CASH Highest Prices paid for used Furniture, Glass, China, Bric-a-Brac, Antiques. KAY-BEE FURNITURE, 1034 Boylston Street, Boston. CIR. 6314.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats
Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer.
12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

MANAGER (Christian Scientist) for Luncheonette, ice cream and dairy; experience with counter freezer required. Write giving references, experience and salary expected. Write Box C-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE secretary (Christian Scientist), experienced in dairy business (milk and milk products), general office work, country creamery work, city milk processing and distribution, also purchasing. Write giving full particulars, references, salary, etc. Write Box C-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

COMPANION WANTED in quiet country home near Boston; driver's license desirable. Box K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE person for general work; 3 school children; knowledge of cooking; live in. Belmont 4048. Belmont, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PEACEFUL ACRES—Country home for rest and study, loving care if desired; permanent, transient. MRS. LOUISE RISO, Enfield, N. H.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanents; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

SUBURBAN home for rest and study; care if required. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Hosiery Sit-Down Case Goes to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Apex Hosiery Company of Philadelphia appealed to the Supreme Court Jan. 12 in its effort to obtain more than $700,000 in alleged damages from a labor union as the result of a sit-down strike in the spring of 1937.

The Supreme Court was asked to review a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia denying damages against the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The Federal District Court had granted $711,932 damages under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

COMFORTABLE old house, all improvements, near harbor; 6 rooms; $50.00; immediate possession. Miss Eaton, 5 Tucker St., Marblehead, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 104 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Practitioner's office mornings. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1906. Telephone Wa. 3-7481.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY upright in excellent condition, $100; always in same family; may be seen by appointment. Com. 3386 (Boston).

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 13 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6798 or Centre Newton 3074.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTO. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. AL4. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

CAMP FOR SALE—WINTHROP, MAINE. Write for special price on 85 acres of field and woodland; over one mile lake frontage; equipped. Write Box B-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 373 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1584
535 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

LARGE SUITES, Boston—There may be a possibility of several large 7 and 8 room suites becoming available in the vicinity of the Hotel Hemenway. These suites could be made very comfortable and be used for paying guests. Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROPERTY and equipment of CAMP ROPIOA is for sale. Address George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

ROOMS AND BOARD

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—2 sunny rooms, 1 large, 1 small, both corner, together or separately; private family; quiet, refined neighborhood; business people preferred; meals optional. West Newton 3218-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave. opp. The Mother Church; all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. Gifford-Hewitt succeeded by Bartlett & Amero, COM. 7862.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, sunny room, street floor; water in closet; smaller room, 3d floor; permanent, transient. Com. 8322.

BOSTON, 11 Norway—View of The Mother Church from every room; newly furn., single, double outside rooms. Mrs. REED, Apt. 3.

N. Y. C., 963 Lexington Avenue—Large, sunny corner room, newly furnished, private bath, with small family in duplex apartment; for refined business woman. Phone for appointment. McDermott, RH. 4-1527.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside (109th) (Apartment 3A)—Exquisite Studios; unsurpassed cleanliness, beauty, comfort, environment; every convenience; housekeeping-maids; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 1391 Madison Ave. (94th St.) (6-A)—Pleasant, airy room; high class Apartment House; lady; large closet, next to bath; Christian Scientist preferred. SA. 2-6638.

N. Y. C., 163 W. 84th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively, newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 498 West End Ave.—Desirable, quiet, semi-private bath, kitchen privileges; near church. SU. 7-7635. (Apt. 4 North).

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, $4 and $5; tunnel bus ten minutes to Times Square. V. PERRY, 805 Boulevard East, Weehawken, New Jersey. Tel. Union 7-0514.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Front room, private home, bus line; Christian Scientist preferred. MONTROSS, 234 Bedford Road. Tel. Pleasantville 259.

READING, MASS.—Comfortable room in private family, 1 minute bus line, 7 minutes to train; garage. Reading 0962-M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1722 P St., N. W.—Private home; large, comfortable room, 3 windows, semi-private bath; walking distance, convenient buses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1628 Col. Rd., Apt. 312—Choice double room with kitchen privileges and private entrance. Telephone 7443 evenings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2564 University Place, N. W.—Rooms for rent. Telephone Michigan 1561.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, 32, able, diversified experience; references; law or commercial office. Write Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR—15 years' experience; married; city or country; handy and willing. Write Box K-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman with experience desires position as companion attendant or housekeeper in refined home; licensed driver; free to travel. Box K-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLORED woman, afternoons, cleaning, laundry; good references. Telephone WOOD, Lehigh 4-2821, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nurse companion wishes position; will travel. Gertrude Hanan, 699 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. BU. 4-2499.

GOVERNESS or companion, 26, French, German, English; kindergarten training; piano; best references. Call Cen. New. 5025 W. From 9-3 p. m. (Mass.).

MIAMI, FLA.—Refined, capable, middle-aged lady, cheerful, practical, wishes companion position; unencumbered, good reader; willing to serve. 232 N. E. 35 Terrace. Phone 2-1340.

THOROUGHLY efficient secretary stenographer desires position; good at figures. Write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YOU ARE MY GUEST
Thursday, Jan. 18th, 8:15 to 10:15 P. M.
"My Personal Problem Speech Class"
M. Suzanne Mackay, STUDIO 718, Steinway Hall
113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.—CIR. 4-5790

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 61 University Pl. GR. 5-1418 N Y C

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store with complete 5c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 Second Avenue N.

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4123

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

ALABAMA GLASS CO.
Mirror, Auto, Plate and Window Glass
53 Dauphin Street Dex. 1679

PIPER COAL
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Dexter 5020 Dexter 5021

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories

John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire
PHONE C-805

LUBRICATION SERVICE
Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave.
C-3840

Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

Holland Cafeteria
"Famous for Good Food"
SARASOTA
Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

CORAL GABLES

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

SMART SISTERS COFFEE SHOP
in Fernwood Hotel, Main St. on Peninsula
The best in sea foods, meats and home-made pastries. Really hot home-made soup. All food well cooked and served well in friendly atmosphere at reasonable prices.

ARTHUR H. SCHMITT
Jeweler
Successor to Rowe's
613 Ocean Boulevard (Seabreeze)
Opposite Clarendon Hotel
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

Butler R.E. & I. Co. Inc.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3273

GOLDSTEIN FUR SHOP
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
1811 3rd Ave., No.

UTOPIA
ROB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED CASH AND CARRY BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store for Men and Women
Foot comfort and fashion
Fitted by experts
104 S. BEACH STREET

FORT LAUDERDALE

READ'S
Department Store
Dry Goods—Yarns
Interior and Drapery Dept.
Cor. Wall St. and S. W. 1st. Ave.

LAMPS—GIFTS
Rare Old Pieces and Crystal Ware Reasonably Priced
Maude B. Sanders
429 E. Las Olas Blvd.

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
Exclusive Dealer
Gutteridge Electric Co.
Also Contracting and Repairs
S. W. 1st Avenue and Wall Street Phone 501

Where Quality Reigns
ROBBINS, INC.
Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Ave.

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

GULF SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
229-231 Bryan Arcade Phone 165

SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
PROP. J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9137

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

MRS. WHITING'S WAFFLE SHOP
BREAKFAST and LUNCH
7:30 till 2.00 P. M.
Dinners 5:30 till 7:30 P. M.
612 E. LAS OLAS BLVD.

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
22 East Adams Street Phone 8-7200

L. O. CHAPLIN
JEWELER
Watchmaker and Repairman
9 BROAD STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It "Breaks" Monday!

Semi-Annual Sale Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas

(White Shirts Not on Sale)

Men's Furnishings—First Floor

LEVY'S

ADAMS AT HOGAN

JEWELRY
QUALITY GEMS
WATCH REPAIRS

F. L. Fleck & Co.

5 West Forsyth Street 5-1540

Zaun Equipment Co.

Grass Seed — Fertilizer

Lawn Equipment and Supplies
LAWN MOWER SERVICE
Sharpening and Repairing
J. E. DeBEVOISE, Service Mgr.
502 Riverside Phone 7-7484

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 2-2445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida

MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S

GRALYNN LAUNDRY

PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY

FLORIDA'S FIRST

Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby

Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil

Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY

2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

RUG & JUG SHOP

Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs

GIFTS
Mail orders filled
1755 Biscayne Blvd.

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New

LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 HALCYON ARCADE PHONE 2-1853

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday

Francera

CORSETS
are in to "STAY"
Custom Made and Ready to Wear Trousseaux
663 Lincoln Road Phone 5-2623

Pinto

Ladies' Tailleur
HIGH GRADE FURS
FURS RESTYLED
1642 Euclid Ave. Phone 5-7066
FURS STORED

Pierre

FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

TAXI?

For Prompt Service
Dial 5-5118
TROPICAL CAB CO.
MIAMI BEACH

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE

AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-22ND ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

LOUIS' GRILL

Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

ORLANDO BEAUTY SALON

MRS. MATTIE DYKES, Manager
Specializing in All Phases of Beauty Culture
Expert Operators
Rooms 9-10 Delive Bldg. 108 N. Orange Ave.
PHONE 3822

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Langston's Restaurant

Central Florida's Finest Air Conditioned Summer and Winter
In the Heart of the "City Beautiful"
13-15 N. ORANGE AVENUE

Phone 5626

How-Ann Dairy

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS

135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE

HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries

PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ALDRICH

Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious

Midway Groves
SARASOTA, FLA.

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET

Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry

429 MAIN STREET

A Complete Cleaning Service

Wilbur Coon Shoes Vitality Shoes

WARREN'S SHOE STORE

Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

419 Main Street Phone 2707

THE ELECTRIC CO.

"Westinghouse"
Bendix Washer
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

We sell Monitor-advertised Foods
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

Moderne Beauty Shop

Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

The Sport Shop

HOLLYWOOD SKIRTS and SWEATERS
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVERS

Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co. Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

"Our work will please you"

RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY

R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
832 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

DIAMONDS

Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opp. Poinsettia Hotel

ANNE JOHNSON

CORSET SHOP
Invites you to call and see the new spring line
LILY OF FRANCE
Duosettes and Girdles
832 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN

700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309 . Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria

A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

Oranges Grapefruit Tangerines Pecans Jellies Cocoanuts

Half bushel, 30 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.75
Peck basket, 17 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.25

FERN GROVE FRUIT PACKING CO.

135 SECOND ST. NORTH
Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan, Proprietors
Established 22 Years

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 First Ave. North Phone 5711

La Plaza Beauty Salon

10 La Plaza Theatre Court Phone 5979

Mrs. O. D. Gilliland, Owner and Mgr.

HEWITT'S

NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

bette's beauty salon

420 MAGNOLIA AVE.

BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY

Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVES

Dot's Beauty Shoppe

Welcomes You to Tampa
1605 SNOW AVE. Phone H-3538

H. B. TILLMAN

Standard Oil Service Station
Tires, Batteries, Spark Plugs
Lubrication — Simonizing a Specialty
Platt St. at Plant Ave. Phone H-2165

WARREN'S---DeSOTO

Cleaners—Dyers Laundry—Hatters
Plant, 1708 Tampa St., Phone M-8001
Rug Cleaning, Furniture Cleaning
Eulan Mothproofing, Cold Storage for Furs

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and
WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Florida's Fabric Center

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS

808 FRANKLIN STREET

TINMAN'S FLOWERS

"Flowers for all Occasions"
316 Madison St. Phone 2059

The Ritenclif Cafeteria

CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET
Reliable and Accurate Service Thirteen Years in Tampa

Werner S. Nelson

CERTIFIED WATCH MAKER
Horological Inst. of America
Located at SPOT JEWELRY CO.
824 Franklin Street Telephone 2106

Poinsettia

DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Ford—Mercury
Lincoln Zephyr

Dependable Used Cars
HOLTSINGER MOTOR CO.
1514 FLORIDA AVE. Phone M1831

CLAIRE GOWN SHOP

Specialists in the ¼, ½ and large sizes
POPULAR PRICES
716 Florida Avenue Phone M 53-333

DARLING

DEPARTMENT STORE
Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery, Sportswear, Beachwear, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's and Infants' Wear, Draperies, Curtains, Beauty Salon.
505-509 Franklin St., Phone M-6707

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Ernest Maas, Inc.

FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

SAVE AT

Sears

in Tampa, Fla.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST

BOOTH'S RESTAURANT

MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
265 S. OLIVE STREET

SOUTHLAND BAKERY

Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

WATCHES, DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE

KRAUSS, Inc.

JEWELERS
S. E. Krauss, President
321 Clematis St.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.

"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

HATCH'S

is your
Complete Fashion Store

Cy's Men's Store

A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

NORGE
Refrigerators

Burkhardt's Electric Shop

Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films

The Camera Center, Palm Beach — Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS

"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
500 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM

325 DATURA STREET
Specializing
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken or Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

Scientific Shoe Rebuilding
Custom Shoes Sandals

VENOR *and* SON

322 FIRST STREET TEL. 4932
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.

SALES — Plymouth — SERVICE

Winter Haven — Auburndale

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING

HEmlock 5300

An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

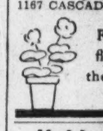
J. P. ALLEN & CO.

The Store All Women Know

Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Manry's Cascade Florist

1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Hubbard Printing Co.

Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Schneider & Son JEWELERS

"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA

Remodeling
SALE

Nationally Known Men's and Women's Shoes Reduced!

BYCK'S

Temporary Location
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING

PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

By Special License from the Ethel Corporation
We now offer
GENUINE ETHEL GAS
for 21c per gallon
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE. N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

Weinstock's INC.

ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP

FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired

Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years

SHOE RENURY

4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Costs Less at

STERCHI'S

To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

the Union

Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Jon W. Bell

One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.

Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Reid's

RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1898

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

Damp Wash — Thrifty — Rough Dry—Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore

DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

Nice modern furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let.
Montana-House
Mürren 1315 ft. Bernese Oberland
SWITZERLAND

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Comfortable home for rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. MADELEINE BOVEY, 39 rue Dr. César Roux, Lausanne.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES

Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

A. J. LIND

MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 or Vester 0277y
Reparation & Op-Polering AF Mobler (Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S

(C. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen

Hairdressing in all its branches
Nedre Slottgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 33 Tel. 103825
The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmblom's

Norrmalmstorg

MIMOSA

Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER

KOHLENHANDELS A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

Wollenhof

Marktgasse 60 BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Vetter SEEDS BERNE

ADVICE FREE

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE

Founded 1897

Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.

31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.

Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Seiler

SIGMUND
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

BOOKSELLERS

HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Salon de Coiffure
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Parfumerie

Karl Bänziger Amthausgasse 3 Tel. 3.54.36

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods

FELLER-GERBER

NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

KASERMANN

Kolonialwaren Grocery
Large assortment in biscuits and chocolates
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49. Tel. 23.539

CIOLINA & CIE. S.A.

Marktgasse 31. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS
HAIRDRESSING MANICURE
BEAUTY CULTURE
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

KAISER & CO. A. G. BERNE

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse

STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES, OFFICE FURNITURE
Prompt and civil attention.. Only Highest Quality Goods at lowest prices.

NOVELTIES *of all kinds*

PELZWAREN

J. Trieb

KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 23491 POSTCHECK III 887
FURS

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE

FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.

Berne Zurich

The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

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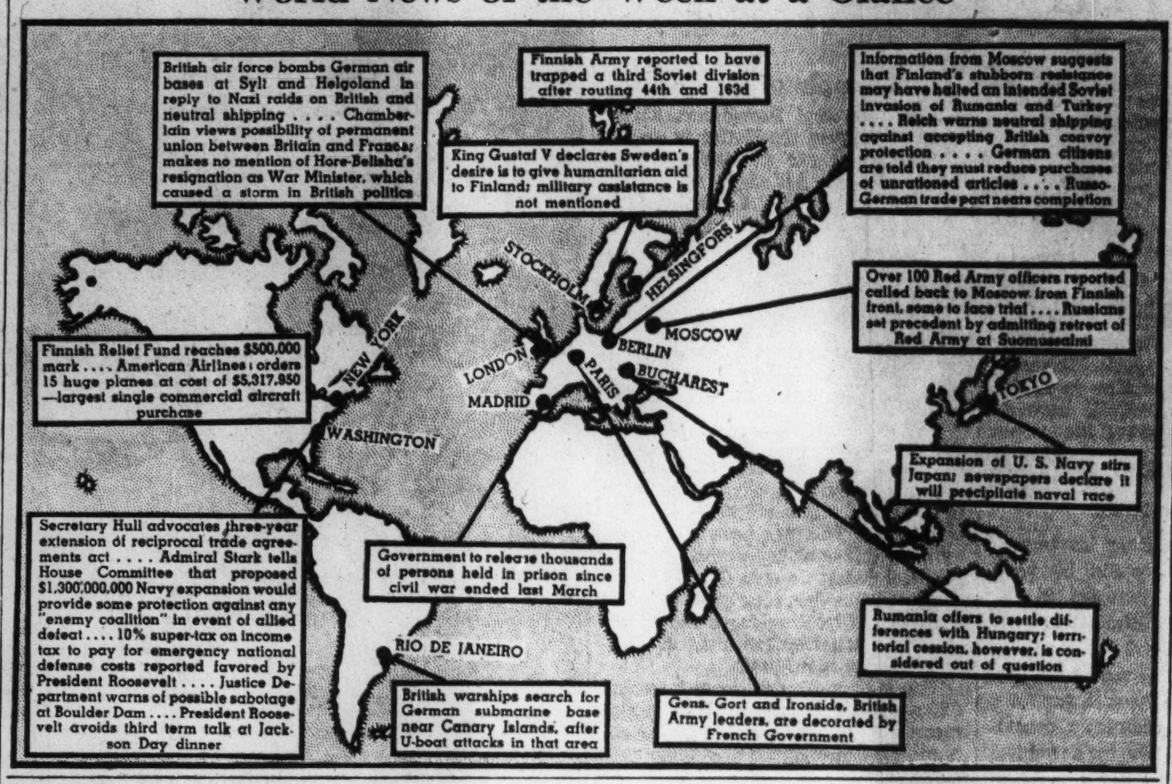
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


British air force bombs German air bases at Sylt and Helgoland in reply to Nazi raids on British and neutral shipping . . . . Chamberlain views possibility of permanent union between Britain and France; makes no mention of Hore-Belisha's resignation as War Minister, which caused a storm in British politics
Finnish Army reported to have trapped a third Soviet division after routing 44th and 163d
King Gustaf V declares Sweden's desire is to give humanitarian aid to Finland; military assistance is not mentioned
Information from Moscow suggests that Finland's stubborn resistance may have halted an intended Soviet invasion of Rumania and Turkey . . . . Reich warns neutral shipping against accepting British convoy protection . . . . German citizens are told they must reduce purchases of unrationed articles . . . . Russo-German trade pact nears completion
Finnish Relief Fund reaches $500,000 mark . . . . American Airlines orders 15 huge planes at cost of $5,317,950 —largest single commercial aircraft purchase
Over 100 Red Army officers reported called back to Moscow from Finnish front, some to face trial . . . . Russians set precedent by admitting retreat of Red Army at Suomussalmi
Expansion of U. S. Navy stirs Japan; newspapers declare it will precipitate naval race
Secretary Hull advocates three-year extension of reciprocal trade agreements act . . . . Admiral Stark tells House Committee that proposed $1,300,000,000 Navy expansion would provide some protection against any "enemy coalition" in event of allied defeat . . . . 10% super-tax on income tax to pay for emergency national defense costs reported favored by President Roosevelt . . . . Justice Department warns of possible sabotage at Boulder Dam . . . . President Roosevelt avoids third term talk at Jackson Day dinner
Government to release thousands of persons held in prison since civil war ended last March
Rumania offers to settle differences with Hungary; territorial cession, however, is considered out of question
British warships search for German submarine base near Canary Islands, after U-boat attacks in that area
Gens. Gort and Ironside, British Army leaders, are decorated by French Government
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An Incident With a Moral

As the baker's wagon turned a corner, a loaf bounced from a basket. When it hit the pavement a crumb broke off.

Quickly three sparrows made a swoop for the crumb. When the scramble was over, two of the birds flew away without a bite, and one carried off a little piece of bread.

And all the while, the big loaf lay untouched and unrecognized.

In Lighter Vein

Good-by, General

Every Sunday, when he took a weekly walk with his daddy, the five-year-old son of a well known Chicago attorney insisted upon being taken to the monument of Sheridan on his prancing steed, which stands at the head of the road named for him. There the little boy would stand in reverent admiration before the huge statue until it was time to go home. Last week the family was getting ready to move to the South Side and the youngster begged to be taken to say good-by to his favorite statue.

"You like General Sheridan quite a lot, don't you, son?" remarked the father to his worshipping offspring.

"Oh my, yes! He's such a beautiful horse," sighed the child. "But, daddy, who's that sitting on him?" —The Advocate (Chicago).

Opportunist

The door-to-door salesman was not at all welcome.

"If you are not off my doorstep in 30 seconds," said the householder, "I'll——"

"Now, what can I sell you in half a minute?" replied the salesman cheerfully.—Tit-Bits.

Accommodating

On a new bus route where no official stopping places had been erected, an elderly lady requested the conductor to stop at 174, B—— Road.

"Certainly," said this conductor. "Back entrance or front, madam?" —Montreal Star.

Mutual Help

"Dad, I've finished your income tax assessment. How are you getting on with my homework?"—London Evening News.

The Father of Two Countries

"If it hadn't been for Washington, Lincoln would have had no country to save."

"Yes, and if it hadn't been for Lincoln, Washington would be the father of twins!"

Exhibit "A"

"An exclusive vegetable diet will give you a trim figure."

"Did you ever take a good look at a hippopotamus?"—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Fits the Description

"Out at our club we go horseback riding and play croquet."

"Ah! Polo, eh?"

Manly Manners

Small Courtesies

In all the affairs of life, social as well as political, courtesies of a small and trivial character are the ones which strike deepest to the grateful and appreciating heart.—Henry Clay.

Reputation

Reputation is to notoriety what real turtle is to mock.—Jerrold.

Monitor Movie Guide

Emergency Squad (Paramount)—Melodrama based on the activities of the police department's rescue squad. Girl reporter helps uncover tunnel racket and boost stock of police recruit. Louise Campbell, William Henry, Anthony Quinn.—Adults and mature young people.

Everything Happens at Night (20th-Fox) — Inconsequentially amusing film with Sonja Henie in a single skating sequence deftly done during the course of a story about rival newspapermen who discover her distinguished father in hiding in Switzerland. Ray Milland, Robert Cummings, Maurice Moscovich, Leonid Kinskey.—Adults and young people.

Gone With the Wind (Selznick-MGM)—Super-film from Margaret Mitchell's novel, running nearly four hours, capturing the vitality, tempo, and sweep of action of the original story, recounting most of the remembered events against a background of the Civil War in the vicinity of Atlanta, and setting forth the characters with their vigors and shortcomings as they were recorded in the book. Vivien Leigh is the successful counterpart of the Scarlett O'Hara of the novel; Clark Gable, Rhett Butler. Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, Thomas Mitchell, Hattie McDaniel, Barbara O'Neil.—Adults and mature young people.

Harvest (French Cinema Center)—Story, based on a novel "Regain," about a few peasants, living in primitive conditions close to the soil, ably directed by Marcel Pagnol, skilfully photographed, and vividly acted by a French cast. English subtitles. Gabriel Gabrio, Fernandel, Orano Demazis.—Adults.

Ninotchka (MGM) — Mixture of satirical farce and romance, with Greta Garbo skilfully acting a light role as a Soviet emissary dispatched to Paris to supervise the sale of jewels and check up on three sub-officials who had preceded her. Melvyn Douglas is the boulevardier whom she encounters. Ernst Lubitsch directed. Ina Claire, Sig Rumann, Felix Bressart, Alexander Granach.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"The Great Victor Herbert," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez."

Adults Only — "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Modern Chivalry

(Two Rivers Reporter)

Two Rivers, Wis.

Sure, chivalry still survives. You can see it occasionally even in street cars. And it assumes new forms. Here is a case observed the other day in a city where it's a long way down town.

It was the morning rush hour and the seats were all filled when an elderly lady entered. A man promptly rose and gave her his seat. Half-way down, the hero felt a touch on his arm and turned. Another man, in possession of a perfectly good seat, had risen and was motioning him to the vacant place. "It's only fair," the second hero said, as the first one protested. "You've stood up half the way; I'll take the other half."

Division of courtesy may be a novel idea, but it's perfectly logical. And there would be a whole lot more courtesy shown, in street cars and elsewhere, if men once got the idea of dividing the inconvenience or discomfort in a businesslike way.

Repetition

A thing is never too often repeated which is never sufficiently learned.—Seneca.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Snowman*

By LE PELLEY

I THINK I'VE HAD ENOUGH BOB-SLEDDING FOR AWHILE —
I'm BUILDING A SNOWMAN. WOULD YOU CARE TO ASSIST ?
SEE — I'VE ALREADY STARTED HIM —
WE'LL MAKE A BIG ONE
BENJAMIN ... I'm OF THE OPINION THIS IS NO ORDINARY SNOWMAN
DON'T YOU THINK HE HAS A WARM EXPRESSION?
NO — HE STILL LOOKS LIKE A FROZEN FACE TO ME !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Minute, Sarah*

Happened to glance into the dining room this morning and saw a piece of toast on the floor —
At the same time I saw Sarah heading that way with the sweeper—
Boy! Was it close!
But I made it—!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Place Like Home*

By THE HAGERS

"WADDLES," KOALA SAID NEXT DAY, "YOU'LL NEVER FIND YOUR FLOCK THIS WAY.
WE'RE FAR BEHIND. WHY DON'T YOU FLY? I'LL REACH AUSTRALIA BY AND BY.
FOR EUCALYPTUS TREES, I YEARN; I'M NOW QUITE EAGER TO RETURN."
"LEAVE YOU, KOALA? NO SIREE! THE FLOCK WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR ME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Conspiracy of Old Folks?

Mr. Mark Sullivan in his syndicated newspaper column marshals some interesting figures about population trends in the United States, as these are deduced by specialists in the subject. One gathers that the thesis developed is not so much Mr. Sullivan's as that of the sociologists whom he quotes. But it is to the general effect that twenty-five years from now there will be twice as many men and women over 65 years of age as today and only the same number of working-age producers.

From this some have inferred that the movement for old-age pensions is bound to continue to grow until an augmented old-age pressure group will be able practically to write its own ticket at the expense of the remainder of the national community. In fact, calculations can be made to the effect that only about 40,000,000 wage-earners between the ages of 20 and 65 will then be supporting, by taxation or otherwise, some 16,000,000 persons over 65 and approximately 46,000,000 youths under 20, or a total of 62,000,000 dependents. But does it follow that unreasonable and selfish exactions will be made because more millions of elderly citizens will have the vote?

At least three considerations seem to us to temper this prospect.

One is that the productive age should not be assumed to have stopped at 50 or 65 or 75 or any other arbitrary figure. One of the premises on which the supposed problem is posited is that the average life span now is nearly one-fifth longer than it was a generation ago. Is this extra longevity an entirely empty accomplishment or has something vital and productive been added to the activity of mankind on this earth? We believe it represents increased extended usefulness which will inevitably find its expression and make its constructive contribution quite apart from any pension plans or arbitrary "retirement" ages.

A second consideration is that added years should and do bring added wisdom. It is difficult to believe that people who have spent lifetimes laboring to build up the Nation would wilfully damage the structure they have helped erect. Senior citizens have civic pride and a solicitude for the young. One reason so many of them have been stampeded into extreme programs for old-age assistance is that they have allowed themselves to be persuaded that bounty for them would mean bounty for everybody. If reason shows that demands are being made which are burdensome on the country, it is fairly to be expected that people with the benefit of years will see the danger as clearly as anyone else.

Finally, and as a third point, it is yet to be shown by any mathematics that the number of old-age pension recipients will ever become a majority of the voters of the country. It may be granted that a minority pressure group can accomplish much if compactly united. But the more solidly aggressive it becomes, the more it tends to provoke and draw together an opposition. And even the votes of 16,000,000 old-age pension recipients cannot outweigh the votes of 40,000,000 wage-earning taxpayers, if it comes to that.

But as we have said, we do not believe it will come to that. We believe that senior citizens of the United States are loyal, broad visioned and unselfish, and that they are as interested as any other citizens in the permanence of the national economy they have helped to build.

An American Painter

Jonas Lie was one of Norway's choicest gifts to the United States. He attained to front rank as a painter among American artists, and rose through a long career of service to cultural movements in the United States to the presidency of the National Academy of Design. For five years before he resigned as President in 1939, he had much to do with the liberalization of this group, which might be said to be custodian of the best of American art tradition. He encouraged widening of interests in the Academy's school, which is free to students of promise, and sponsored opportunities for painters of modern tendencies to show their work under Academy auspices. Under him the Academy raised the quality of its shows by holding only one annually instead of two, and paid tribute to its great history by inaugurating shows drawn from its permanent collection.

In his own work Jonas Lie was noted for his sparkling landscapes, which often contained a glimpse of the sunny seas. His style was unmistakably his own in its joyousness of color and light, its poetic appreciation of trees, birches particularly. Coming to America as a boy, his talents were at once recognized as a designer of textiles. He helped support his mother and sisters while he studied at the Academy school. From 1904 onward he won awards and medals at international art shows, and he is represented in many private and public collections. His knighthood, bestowed by the Norwegian Government, typified the services he steadily found time to render to the increase of goodwill between nations as well as among the people of the art world.

Naval Security

The United States Navy has to consider what its job would be were Britain and France defeated in the present war. Admiral Stark, testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee, presents a picture which the American people might well examine.

Americans have ordinarily considered the Atlantic and Pacific as natural bulwarks. But are they? Only if the natural highways they afford are blocked by superior force. They still serve as serious obstacles to air attack, but if controlled by unfriendly powers they would enable such powers to approach American shores while forming a barrier to counter-attack. Oceans are bulwarks only for those who control them; for others they are avenues.

Today the Pacific protects America. Only a vastly superior force could hope to make a successful attack across its 5,000 miles. The American fleet has a five-to-three superiority over any other navy in the Pacific. But in the Atlantic there is only the beginnings of an American Navy; the Atlantic is a bulwark only so long as British ships and British naval bases hold it. It is well for the Chief of Naval Operations to point this out. And it is well for the American people to face the situation. For a hundred years the people of the United States have lived under the protection of the British Navy. Were that protection removed, they would face a very different world.

They are still likely to refuse to believe that Britain will be defeated. And there is reason to question the assumption that the Allies' defeat would mean an immediate attack on the United States. There is even more cause to doubt Admiral Stark's potential combination of Russia, Japan, Italy and Germany. For at least four reasons, that would be a very difficult team to organize. It is well that civilians can check the professional zeal of the military men. But Congress and country will do well to recognize that the naval security under which the United States has lived depends largely on the friendliness and the power of Britain.

Keeping the Diary

Diaries, as most people will have observed, are as apparent in the shops as they usually are at this season. This leads to the reflection that about now many a would-be autobiographer, who had sternly resolved this time to prevent his record showing a clean sheet, is probably finding it difficult to turn over a new leaf in strict accord with his resolution.

For with tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow creeping in these petty spaces before him, and all his yesterdays such laborious syllables of recorded time, the novice is prone after a short effort to convince himself that his is but "a tale told by an idiot . . . signifying nothing," and to lay down his pen.

One cannot help feeling that one great obstacle to the ambition of diarists who are willing but lack hardihood lies in—the diary. In the book, that is to say, so well-meaning in its attempt to assist, with spaces for each day, headed by the appropriate date. For these spaces, inexorable in their call to duty, and ruthless in exposing neglect of it, set too high a standard for any but the most valiant. They are hard on those whose desire is not to record their battle, but merely a few engagements.

It is the book without divisions, which neither commands nor recriminates, which need be written in only when the mood is upon one, and which does not emphasize the monotony of the trivial round by insisting on the unimportant, that is the true friend of the beginner.

Boston is to have the equestrian statue of Paul Revere for which it has waited over fifty years. Revere rides home at last.

The Example of Providence

The lesson that Providence, Rhode Island, has given the Nation is simply that accidents are avoidable—if one drives slowly. Although impressive records were made last year by both Kansas City, Missouri, and Atlanta, Georgia, in reducing their fatalities by 60 and 50 per cent respectively, the New England city of Providence, despite its narrow winding streets and frequently adverse weather, has again topped them all, holding fatalities to 14, or 5.5 per 100,000 population.

The Providence campaign has many fronts. One is educational, police working with the schools, so that not a child of school age has been killed in 13 months. Another is the development by press and public officials of a lively civic pride. This has been stimulated by such things as the granting of the National Safety Council Grand Award.

But it is the firm conviction of police that success in Providence lies in the strict, impartial enforcement of a 25-mile-an-hour speed limit.

This is a conclusion some may find difficult to accept; but actual police records over a number of years, detailing the factor of speed in specific accidents, was so conclusive that when the Superintendent of Police asked permission to enforce the 25-mile limit, no great objections were heard.

By-products of this slowing down are interesting. After driving a few blocks in Providence traffic one begins to feel a certain measured rhythm in the movement of cars. Tension is relaxed and replaced with calm assurance. There is time for courtesy. These are doubtless contributing causes to the fact that safety-conscious people throughout the country are considering the example of Providence.

Stabilization

The Securities and Exchange Commission is to be commended on the issuance of the new rules for "stabilization" or "pegging" of securities in "secondary distribution"—i. e. that of additional blocks of issues already outstanding. Congress imposed a difficult task on the Commission in Section 9-A-2 of the Federal regulatory law prohibiting pegging or stabilizing "in contravention of rules which the Commission may promulgate," and the Commission has been two years trying to work out rules to its own and Wall Street's satisfaction.

Underwriters complain that the new rules involve an excessive amount of paper work, and that the fixing of maximum prices is complicating. The Commission would do well to consider the question whether "full disclosure"—the fundamental principle of the Securities Act of 1933—might not be sufficient protection against unfair dealings by reputable houses so that they might be not burdened, in the present state of the capital markets, with unnecessary red tape.

Contributions Needed

January Thaw

It was already mid-January and the prairies of Western Dakota had been buried deep in snow since well before Christmas. The relentless cold sought out every crack and cranny in the homestead "shack" and no matter how vigorously the fire crackled and burned in the little cookstove, it did well to heat the one room. No effort was made to warm the others.

Since the first of the year the thermometer by the front door had never climbed above the zero mark, the mercury dropping nightly to 20 or 30 degrees below zero. One morning, at breakfast time, it had stood at 45 below!

"It can't continue as cold as this much longer," the Old Timers would say, and then, sagely shaking their heads, would add they'd never seen the January thaw so late. . . .

* * *

For a month the depth of the snow had rendered grazing practically impossible and the severity of the winter had already made serious inroads on the once bulging stacks of prairie hay and alfalfa which had seemed so thoroughly ample last summer.

The horses, more restless and better adapted to fend for themselves, frequently left the barnyard to range over the higher hilltops. There the snow pack was less deep and they could paw through the frozen crust and reach the nutritive cured grass beneath. The less resourceful cattle haunted the feedlot relentlessly, their heads lowered and rumps turned to the wind, loath to leave lest an extra mouthful of feed be allotted besides the twice-daily rations.

Only under protest could they be driven to the well each afternoon. The water itself was nearly like ice and froze in the trough almost faster than the creatures could drink it. When they finally backed away, thirst assuaged, their noses would be ringed by a circle of tiny icicles, each hair encased in a crystalline sheath.

The chickens sat dejectedly on the roosts, huddled together to retain every scrap of the body warmth possible. Already their red combs and wattles were freezing, despite shelter, and what few eggs they produced froze solid and cracked open in the nests, even between the hourly trips to the chicken-house when their frozen water pans were thawed with boiling water from the tea-kettle.

Fortunately, the intense night cold was unaccompanied by wind, but even so it was necessary to burn the kerosene lantern in the cellar both day and night to keep the canned fruit and root vegetables from freezing.

* * *

And then, one day, it was perceptibly warmer. The eagerly scanned thermometer climbed to freezing. It might mean only a brief respite—but if tomorrow continued still warmer, it would mean the "thaw" was at last coming.

Next day saw the temperature rise to 50 degrees above zero. In comparison with the cold which had preceded it, this seemed like the balmiest sort of a summer day and we threw open all the doors and windows that the pleasant air might circulate freely through the long-closed rooms.

At first it was barely discernible that the snow was melting. The drifts simply grew heavier with water and settled in bulk, but by evening of the second day we were feasting snow-wearied eyes on the welcome brown of bare patches, now becoming visible on the rocky knolls.

The frost came out of the ground and paths grew soft and slushy. Cattle and horses forsook the feedlot and ranged eagerly over the pasture; chickens poured out into the yard, cackling and singing and flapping their wings joyously. Even the wild rabbits and the lean gray coyotes came out of their holes, stretched long-cramped limbs, and set off in search of food.

For a week the warm weather continued and then, one day, father reported the "draws" had started to run. Such a wonderful sight was never allowed to pass without proper observance; so mother and I excitedly followed him to the watercourse at the foot of the slope, dry for so great a part of the year but where now a wide stream of silvery, ice-cold snow-water wound across the prairie. Overflowing the already brimming waterholes, the stream pursued its course southward where in a few miles it would join Duck Creek and then Horsehead, ultimately reaching the yellow Cheyenne and the mighty Missouri.

* * *

It was a grand feeling to watch the live, moving water—not that it meant the arrival of spring by any means, for in another week at the most, winter's icy grip would again close down. Again the snow would bank deep around the door, the ground would freeze, the cattle be driven back to the barnyard; even the little creek would be frozen solid, but still the one, reassuring thought remained—like the rainbow, this running stream in midwinter was a promise. It promised that another spring was really coming; that the meadowlarks would return, green grass spring from dormant roots and the bluebells and Johnny-jump-ups blossom as they had done for ages past.

Even as we stood there, we seemed once again to be feeling a soft, warm breeze from the South and smelling the fragrance of newly-turned sod; for the homesteader lived by a creed as ancient as hope itself, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" He didn't say it in just those words. He'd probably never even heard them. He just said, "The draws have started to run." It meant the same thing. NELL MURBARGER

North . . South . . East . . West

Dealing in Inconsequentials

By Frank L. Perrin

Hundreds of thousands of Americans and their neighbors probably listened to or later read the speech delivered by President Roosevelt at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington. Now, as written and recorded, it takes its place among the volumes of state papers preserved for the edification of this and future generations. What lesson will it offer to those who read it tomorrow, or next year, or at any time in the years to come? What stature, either of dignity, seriousness, or consideration for the people of a great Nation, does it indicate when analyzed in the clear light of the morning after?

Andrew Jackson, whose memory and sterling accomplishments the occasion was designed to honor, was not a jester or a playboy. The people of today are thinking of far more serious things than those dealt with by the distinguished guest of honor at the feast. They may be inclined to commend the forbearance of the leaders of the opposition party who politely declined the invitation to be present. Those who have watched the course of events in recent years are not exactly in a laughing mood. Those who are paying the fiddler are too busy to dance to the discordant tunes being produced.

* * *

And yet we all are ready to smile when the time comes. We are ready to rejoice when the problems which confront and perplex us are being solved or seriously considered. The people of the United States have a tremendous investment which they demand shall be protected and safeguarded. The inconsequential things do not so deeply concern or interest them. Today in Washington Congress is assembled to express emphatically the conviction of the people as a whole that the problems which continue to perplex and confuse have not been solved. Neither the Senators or the Representatives who sat around the tables in the great banquet room while the President spoke will agree with him that the work undertaken seven years ago has been satisfactorily done. If they are honest with themselves they will not claim a share in the questionable credit Mr. Roosevelt bestowed upon himself.

It is difficult to compare records of accomplishment. Varying conditions, the existence or absence of opportunity, degrees of contentment or unrest, the tendency to be fearful or apprehensive, the willingness to rely upon courage, the possession of faith with understanding, or the willingness to doubt, all aid or hinder the working out of ambitious programs, and contribute to success or failure in a common cause. Did a new and clearer realization of these things contribute a new note to the Jackson Day speech in Washington?

Many who listened to the address, it must be, caught a none too clear undertone of surrender and defeat. It is not enough, no matter how greatly we rejoice, that America is not entangled in a foreign war. Peace is the common heritage of our country and its people. It is not enough that the bread-lines no longer exist in the cities, so long as idle workers and their families are being fed at public expense. Dependence does not demonstrate freedom and equality of opportunity.

* * *

Reasonably, but perhaps inadvertently, there was an appeal to nonpartisanship and the abandonment of partisan prejudices. But one is inclined to suspect that it is the hope to iron out interparty differences rather than make possible a free expression of the popular conviction that the time has come to abandon experimental economic nostrums and cut-and-fit expedients.

An unhindered and unobstructed coalition movement in the United States would, without doubt, sweep away the last vestige of the enthroned New Deal regime. But this may, quite conceivably, be accomplished by prevailing two-party methods. Not all those who contributed to the funds collected at the many Jackson Day dinners throughout the country are committed to the indefinite and fragmentary program of the Administration. In it they see little that is constructive or defensible. Either the regulars in the party ranks, as well as their leaders, or the President and his remaining champions, are out of step. And now is the time to march.

The prospect, if one desires a continuation of the prevailing economic policies, is not a particularly happy one. This, rather than precedent or implied pledge, may resolve the third-term issue long in advance of the forthcoming national conventions.

The Wide Horizon

Sequel to Musa Dagh

By Stephen B. L. Penrose, Jr.
Assistant Director, Near East College Association

Franz Werfel's justly famous novel, "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh," has a sequel. The book, it will be recalled, told of the stand made on the "Mountain of Moses" by a group of Armenian villagers against a besieging body of Turkish soldiers, vastly superior in arms and numbers. Many who read the book have credited the author with a vivid imagination and the ability to create a fascinating tale, but few may have realized that the main incidents portrayed were historic fact.

The hero of the defense of Musa Dagh, to whom the story gave a French wife, actually is married to an Armenian, and is once more playing an important role in the latest adventures of his people. The baby born on the mountain during the siege is now a senior at the American University of Beirut in Lebanon.

After the war, the villagers returned to their homes around the mountain, which lies just across the Orontes River from the ancient city of Antioch. There in the past three years remarkable archaeological discoveries have been made by a Princeton University expedition. Some of the mosaics uncovered are now on display in the Louvre, the Baltimore Museum of Arts and the Worcester Art Museum.

* * *

But both the villagers and the archaeologists were greatly disturbed when, in 1938, that whole section of northern Syria, known as the Sanjak of Alexandretta, was once more returned to Turkish ownership, becoming the Province of Hatay (named after the Hittites whose home it once was).

The archaeologists set about establishing friendly relations with the Turkish Government, but the villagers, recalling their unforgivable defeat of the Turks, some twenty years before, were filled with apprehension and sought French protection.

The Turkey of the present is a different nation from the Turkey of the past—a far stronger, more modern nation, on which the Arabs of today now look with constantly increasing respect, though it is no longer the seat of the caliphate. But the villagers of Musa Dagh were not Arabs. They were Armenian Christians, and they feared that the memory of Musa Dagh might linger as long in Turkish minds as it did in their own—and they would never forget. Happily, the French memory was also good, and effort was made to find a place for the peasants of Musa Dagh in French-controlled territory.

At present nearly fifteen thousand refugees have entered Syria and Lebanon. Nearly three thousand have joined the already large Armenian settlement at the eastern end of Beirut. Some six thousand have been placed on the ancient Ottoman estate of Derwish Pasha at Anjar, across the Buqu'a plain from Shtaurah and Ta'labayah. Almost an equal number have been settled on the Ras al-'Ayn estate near the old Phoenician city of Tyre. Both sections are well-watered and very fertile, but are suffering from neglect.

* * *

The French Haut-Commissariat is giving to each family about two and a half acres of irrigable land. At Anjar there are to be twelve hundred houses, the material for which is to be provided by the Government, the labor by the future tenants, each man of whom is expected to give ninety days of work. Each house is to have two rooms, a kitchen and bath. The Government also hopes to enlist the aid of the peasants in controlling water sources.

As soon as practicable, the Village Welfare Service of the American University will extend its educational, recreational, and welfare services to the new camps, carrying on the splendid tradition of cheerful, voluntary service to those in need which is strikingly characteristic of the students in the University. A new chapter is being written in the history of Musa Dagh. Though this one may not be so fantastic as the first, it is already not lacking in quiet heroism.

Translating Our Times

Evacuation of Fear

Evacuation is the word that is on everyone's tongue in a great many municipalities in our country. Various preparatory measures have been taken. . . . An ill-defined unrest about the future has come over many.

We are swamped by the difficult times and live, therefore, in anxiety or apprehension. This occurs because we listen to one another's opinion about the future instead of listening to what God tells us to do.

One family, which would be at once affected by any evacuation anywhere in the central districts of our country, in the grip of anxiety for its own household made preparations to rent a house near the coast.

Father and mother then came to see that their anxiety was mistaken and that God asked them to help bear their neighbors' burden in time of need.

In a moment of listening to God it was clear that all preparations which did not accord with the general welfare must be given up.

A people which listens to God is the answer to a world in need.

There is a task for each one whether he is old or young. Together we can form that people which gives to the world the answer to the question: How shall the nations and peoples live together?

What we must have is evacuation of fear and mobilization of sound thinking.

Sound thinking is listening to God, and everyone can do that!

We must in this moment ask ourselves:

How can I do my part in bringing true peace to the world, a peace which begins with myself, extends to my family and spreads to all men with whom I work?

How can I begin to make new friendships and to repair those which are frayed?

By Government order thousands have obediently mobilized, and without taking account of the individual's wishes live together in the army.

By God's command we must all, without exception, learn to live together in our country and in the world, under all circumstances, by listening to Him.—From a letter in *De Telegraaf*, Amsterdam, signed by A. H. Sillem de Bordes, G. C. J. van Reenen, and J. Th. Fernhout.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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"THE FAIR-HAIRED BOY" . *by* FRAGONARD . *In the Wallace Collection, London*

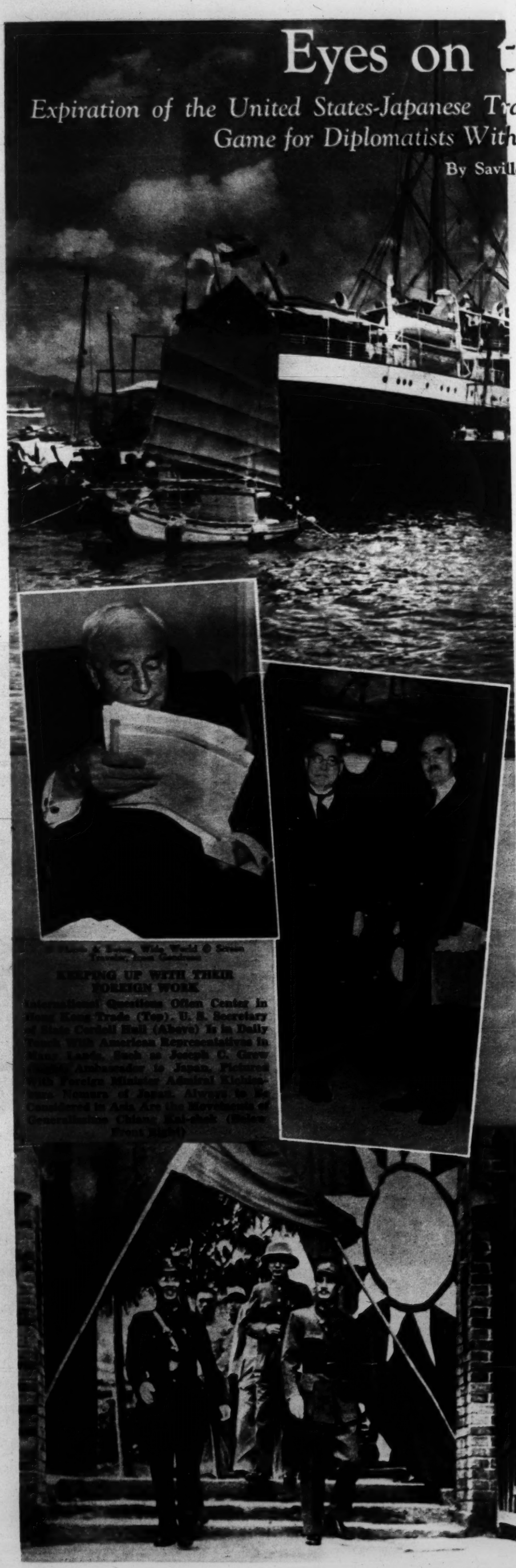
BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE MIDDLE EAST . . . *By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah* . . . Page Four

THE WHITE HOUSE LURES ANOTHER TAFT . . . *By Morris D. Ervin* . . . Page Five

Eyes on the Orient

Expiration of the United States-Japanese Trade Treaty Brings Forward Again an Ancient Game for Diplomatists With New Refinements in the Play

By Saville R. Davis



KEEPING UP WITH THEIR FOREIGN WORK

International Questions Often Center in Hong Kong Trade (Top). U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull (Above) Is in Daily Touch With American Representatives in Many Lands, Such as Joseph C. Grew (Right) Ambassador to Japan, Pictured With Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura of Japan. Always to Be Considered in Asia Are the Movements of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Below, Front Right).

THERE IS AN INJUNCTION which might well be pasted in the hatband of every student of American foreign policy: when there is war over Europe and the Atlantic, watch the Far East.

Under cover of the Spanish-American War, the somewhat bewildered American people emerged with Guam, the Philippines, and a naval stake in the balance of power 6,000 miles from the Golden Gate. During the World War, the United States under Woodrow Wilson launched what Griswold, the Yale historian, calls "the greatest diplomatic offensive against Japanese expansion in its history," culminating in the Washington Arms Conference of 1921-22.

Today, with Europe again in arms, with Britain and France preoccupied at home, the United States is acting as the defender of Western interests in the Far East by an unwritten but tacit arrangement with the Allies. It has concentrated and strengthened its navy in the Pacific, deeply committed itself to China's cause, engaged in a crescendo of notewriting in an effort to restrain Japan, and now, on Jan. 26 next, the 1911 treaty, which has bound the United States and Japan in amicable trade relations, expires, notice having properly been given six months before. Anything is possible thereafter, anything from economic conflict to appeasement. American diplomacy is once again up to its gunwales in the currents and cross currents of East Asia.

The only useful purpose that can be served by a discussion of the lapse of the 1911 trade treaty at this time is to place this event in its larger setting. Short-range predictions are foolhardy. If anything, the outlook is for protracted bargaining between the United States and Japan, with periodic ups and downs, offers and counter offers, for a long time after the deadline of Jan. 26 passes. The trade treaty negotiations are only the cutting edge of shears, the handles of which are operated by much larger forces.

* * *

In the first place, in these days when the United States has steeled itself to keep out of the conflict in Europe, the conflict over the control of China which is shaping up between Russia, Japan, and the Western democracies may constitute the most lively bid for American involvement in foreign hostilities—involvement through the back door, so to speak.

The link between America and Europe via the Far East is closer than most people think. The balance of power in the Orient is made up partly of Asiatic and partly of European forces. Change the European balance—or cause European powers to be preoccupied by war at home—and the Far Eastern balance tilts. Change the Oriental balance, and the United States is involved—by a variant of the old formula: things affected by the same thing are affected by each other.

The backwash of the European war, moreover, touches the United States at a most sensitive spot. Both the crusading idealism and the naval and economic interests of the United States are involved. The sympathy of the American people for China in its desperate stand against a military aggressor is too well known to require elaboration. What is not so clearly realized is that the marines on the Yangtze, the naval bases building out in pyramid fashion to the Philippines, not to mention the missionaries and traders in China itself, represent the furthest extension of what still can be called American imperialism. These are the outposts of what comes under that awesome diplomatic term: direct American interests.

Those who are now in charge of the State Department may not think in terms of the older imperialism, which Cordell Hull has sought in many respects to relax. But in their effort to discourage Japanese aggression, they have welcomed every ounce of persuasion which the United States could muster in order to influence events at so great a distance from American shores. This is how the navy and naval reasoning come to share such an important place at the council chamber. The Navy is the traditional upholder of American rights and safety in the churning Far East.

It has its own ways of going about this process, and its own methods of building up a great system of basing points far out across the Pacific. It has its own awesome term, "Naval necessity," when seeking support from Congress and it has a navy-minded President to give impetus to its plans.

All this has very much to do with the Jan. 26 expiration of the 1911 trade treaty with Japan. For against this background of American involvement in the Far East, an outburst of what can only be called old-fashioned power diplomacy has occurred in the past few months. What appeared to be a relatively clear though difficult project for the United States Government of supporting China against a Japan whose invading forces were becoming over-extended and were bogging down, has become immeasurably complicated with the entry of Russia in much greater force than heretofore onto the scene.

Today, instead of three groups in the full cry of activity in this arena—China, Japan, and the Western democracies—there are four, with Russia suddenly rousing itself to a major effort. This means vastly more than simple arithmetic to any diplomat who is trained in the delicate process of bringing several sovereign nations through a bargaining process, toward some sort of agreement. Where there are three units, the Western nations can side with China and with persistence might manage in the end to offset the greater immediate strength in that area of Japan. With four units, anything may happen. The United States can play Japan and Russia off against each other; Japan can and is playing the United States and the Soviet against each other. Russia, since a rapprochement with the United States is apparently out of the picture for the present, is understood to be encouraging China with one hand and discussing partition of China at Tokyo with the other. The simpler ratio of two units against one has acquired so many possible combinations with the addition of a fourth that something approaching higher algebra is needed to cope with the new equations.

In terms of diplomacy, the situation is equally compounded. The United States has supported the Chinese cause since the start of hostilities in China with some hope of ultimate success. Russia was preoccupied elsewhere, and apparently was entering a period of co-operation with Western democracies against dictatorships of the right. But now, in the eyes of many American conservatives, Russia has become the "nightmare behind the nightmare," to transfer Walter Lippmann's searing phrase to the Far East. If there is anything that American interests in the Orient dislike more than a Japonified China it is the prospect of a Red China. The Japanese system remains fundamentally capitalist, like that of the United States. Russia, on the other hand, would introduce its own system in which Western trade, trading rights and finance have but little place. And Russia is outside the range of anything but a fairly complete concert of powers, when it comes to a question of applying curbs.

* * *

Here, then, is the militantly stubborn dilemma which confronts American diplomacy, in its effort to arrive at a sufficiently stable settlement in the Far East, so that it can regularize its treaty relations once again with Japan. The United States likes and believes in the cause of China. The United States opposes the military invasion by Japan. But how to stop Russia without joining forces with Japan? And how to square any rapprochement between American diplomacy and Japan with the moral and treaty commitment to China?

There is nothing new about this conflict of many powers over the fate of China. It was ever thus in the modern era. Since Commodore Perry landed in Japan, since Secretary John Hay wrote the so-called "open door" notes, the interested powers have waxed and waned in numbers, shifted sides continually. Russia retreated into its fastnesses and emerged again. Britain and France tended to side with China when they were not preoccupied in Europe, with Japan against Russia on many occasions when they were. The United States has enlarged and then contracted its claims as the various administrations have given place to each other. In fact, the rather practical and im-

(Continued on page 12)

Flying "Flivvers" for the Family

By Albert D. Hughes

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND pilots in five years is going to make America's low cost "family" plane a fact, probably, within that period. When it is considered that there are now something more than 26,000 pilots produced in several decades of flying training, it may be realized that the present Government program is a real expansion.

The United States' current civilian pilot training program, which proposes to produce 15,000 pilots this year and 20,000 pilots a year for the next four years, provides the situation which promises to make the "flivver" plane come true.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority's program emphasizes an unparalleled situation in aeronautics which still has the industry blinking. For once the production of pilots is outstripping the production of planes. It is enough to make an airplane manufacturer's mouth water, especially if he is producing light sport planes.

These thousands of pilots being turned out annually will be wanting their own planes. Nearly every pilot gets the feeling, after he has secured his license, that he would like to "go upstairs" and cut up "high jinks" in his own plane. Interests engaged in aircraft manufacture, which has some resemblance to the automobile industrial and potential market, may be expected to prepare for this new outlet. Anything like a mass market for planes would give the manufacturers a rich opportunity to produce improved types of craft. It also would remove a stalemate that has long kept the industry from designing a serviceable low-cost plane.

Manufacturers have long complained of the "vicious circle" that forestalled low cost, or "flivver," planes. "We could produce a low-cost plane," they said, in effect, "if we could have a market that would justify our going into mass production. That would bring the price of planes down. But since we don't see how enough pilots could ever be produced to create a big market, the low-cost plane must remain a dream." The federal pilot-training program now provides them with an opportunity to make good their prophecies for mass production.

There are existing planes whose design and cost point definitely in the direction of reasonable first cost, economical operation and adequate carrying capacity.

* * *

"Flivver" plane as a term is open to many definitions but our version stems from that pioneer vehicle, the old Model T Ford, which was most certainly a family car. One could load suitcases, picnic baskets and the family into it, crank it and be off with a minimum of preparation plus a very adequate range of operation with economy.

Applying these standards, our flivver plane should therefore be capable of carrying a family and its baggage, be easy to operate and maintain, and have a fair cruising range.

We realize that this definition eliminates a number of low-cost planes on the market today in the $1,500 class. These are the sport jobs made by Piper, Aeronca and Luscombe, powered with 40 to 50 horsepower engines and generally capable of carrying one person besides the pilot, or, on long trips, the pilot and his baggage. These planes are, in effect, "powered gliders."

We do not imply that these low-powered planes are not useful, for they are. They will continue to be admirable training planes for pilots. But until such time as they are scaled up to family size, enjoyment of them will be confined to the category of motorcycling—strictly a sport.

By the same token the low cost and economy of operation theme will eliminate some modern ships that really are family planes but whose cost, generally ranging between $5,000 and $10,000, is beyond the average enthusiast's pocketbook.

Somewhere in this gap between light planes and expensive cabin jobs a middle ground is being struck. A new Stinson cabin plane in the $3,000 classification is powered with a 75-horsepower engine, and carries two persons besides the pilot, and their baggage. It is capable of a speed of 105 miles an hour, and has a range of 390 miles.

Now here are performance specifications that remove a plane from the sheerly sport classification and make it a craft available for a number of cross-country touring applications.

For it is the family group that is going to enjoy flying just as it enjoys motoring today. As a result this new plane has been snatched at by private pilots who cannot afford the more expensive versions, by air schools that do not wish to have too much overhead in student planes, and by air charter services. Already, because of its impact in the industry, there are several competitive designs.

This competition will result in further refinement in design and flying efficiency so that perhaps with slight scaling up and the addition of possibly not over 25 more horsepower, another passenger and his baggage may be carried. Then planes will be dipping into a family field where the middle-class purse will be attracted.

Planes may never reach the $700 classification that Eugene Vidal, first New Deal air head, called for in 1932, when Mr. Vidal probably realized that there was no chance of achieving such a plane during his tenure of office. Yet a number of so-called "safety" designs were pioneered during his regime as Director of Air Commerce. These craft, scaled up, have potentialities as a family plane.

Mr. Vidal's call for a $700 plane started experimenters to thinking about low-cost planes that would be designed along conventional lines and be safe to operate. There are a number of successful "safety" designs in commercial production today, but they have not reached an attractive price classification structure yet, though quantity production may lower their cost and make them available to more fliers.

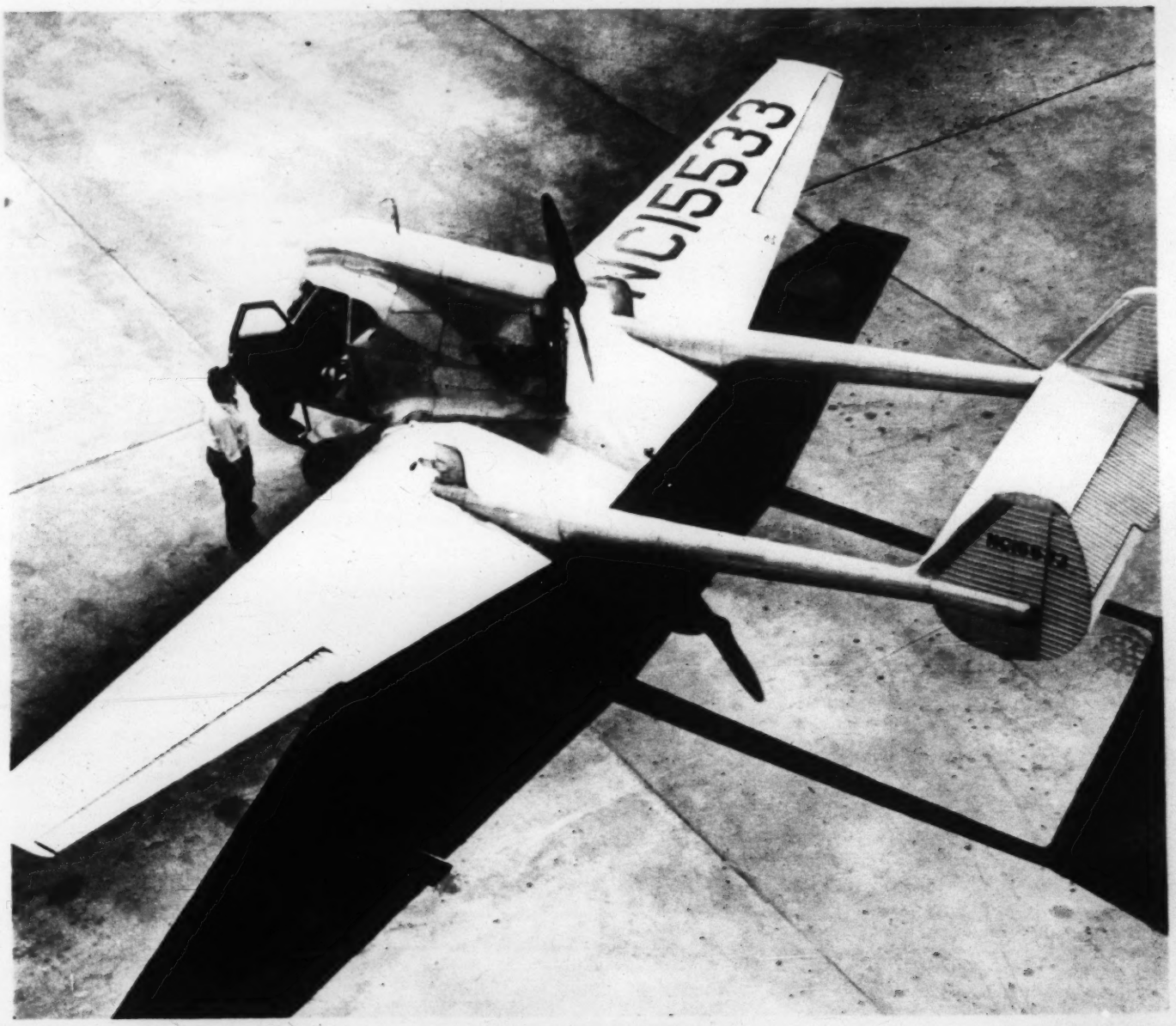
* * *

Recently William B. Stout, designer of the old Ford trimotor "tin goose" and rear-engined "Scarab" automobile, predicted that planes would come down into the $1,000 classification. While he did not explain, he might have been thinking of planes constructed of plastics which have potentialities in the low-cost field. Plastics are being investigated and one manufacturer on the Pacific Coast has a commercial plastics design available. Stinson, through W. A. Mara, its vice-president, has supplied some useful comparisons of plane and automobile expense that show where ultimately family plane operation costs may be.

According to Mr. Mara, the company's new plane flies at about three times automobile speed, when "full out," for less than automobile cost, judging from an air trip made last summer in one of the new models. The trip covered 7,590 air miles in 17 states in 78.1 hours' flying time at an average speed of 98.5 miles an hour. The flight encountered all types of head and tail winds and flew over all kinds of terrain.

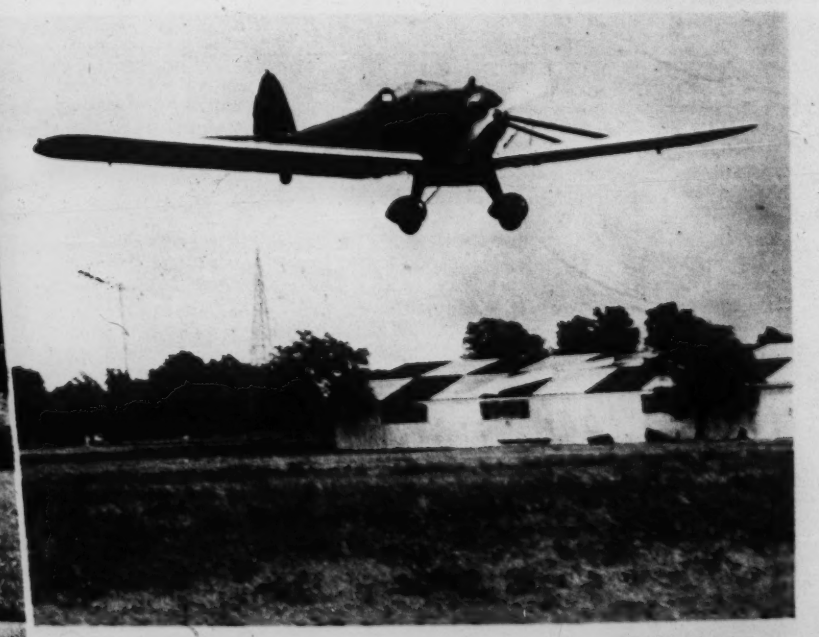
The Michigan Automobile Club supplied average automobile costs of a trip over the same territory. In fuel expense alone the air trip saved $23.33 over car gasoline

(Continued on page 12)



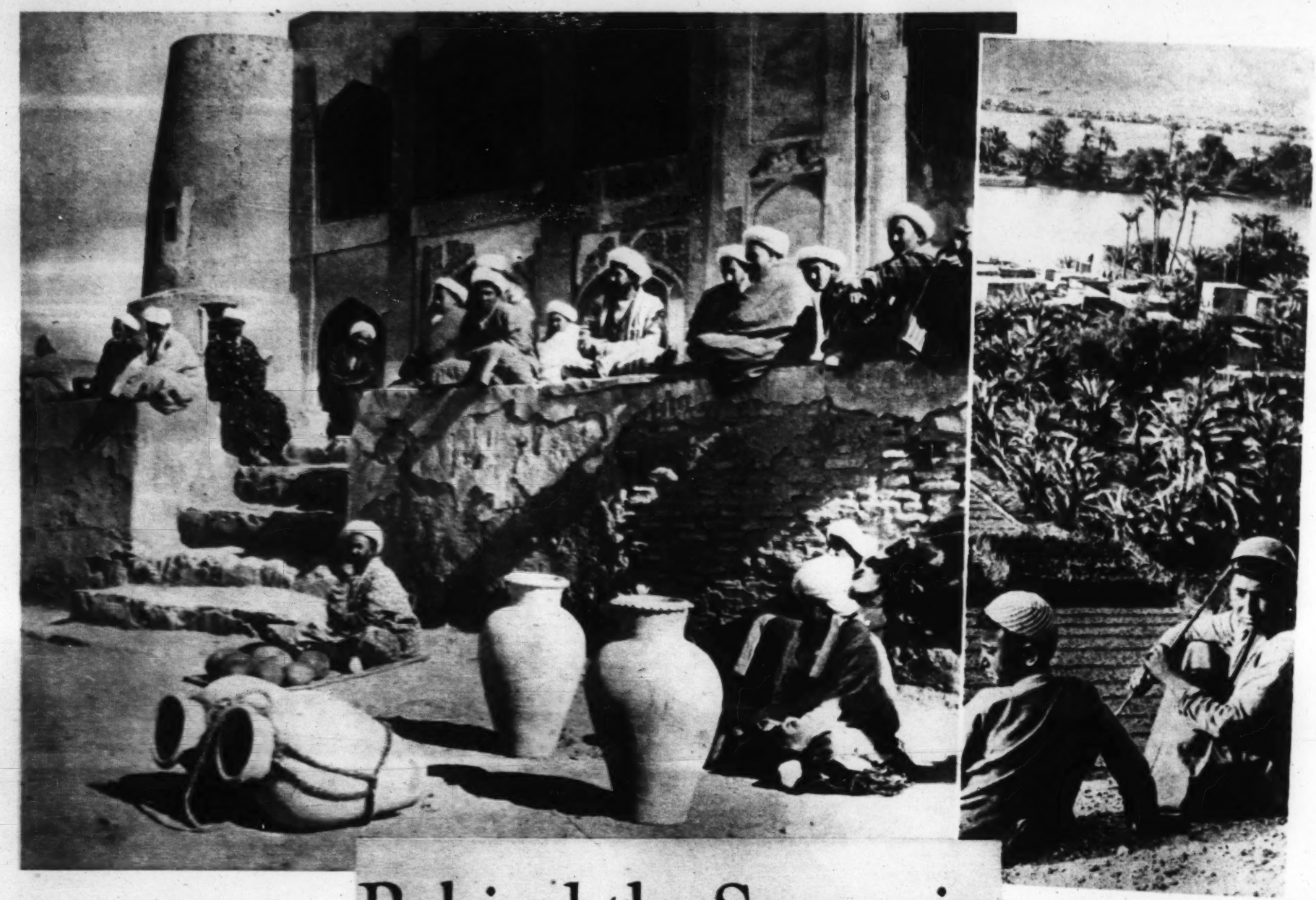
SHE MAKES FLYING FOOLPROOF

Wide World



Harold M. Lambert

PAPA, MAMMA, AND THE CHILDREN, GOING TO A HANGAR?
The Bureau of Air Commerce Puts This Safe, Low-Cost Ford-Engined Plane Through Its Air Paces



Underwood & Underwood, Ewing Galloway

SCENES FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS?

The Sun-Baked Setting (Left) Is in Bokhara, Turkestan. Overlooking the Euphrates (Above) in Mesopotamia

Behind the Scenes in the Middle East

By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah

Afghan Authority on Eastern Affairs

ONLY A SHORT TIME prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, I had made a journey in the countries of the Middle East, which has given me some startling indications of the reactions of Asia to this war. Germany's absorption of Czechoslovakia and aggression against Poland, disproving those promises which Germany had made to Asia in regard to the rights of smaller nations, gave these countries cause to fear for their own national integrity.

The effect was the strengthening of ties between Iran, Afghanistan, Irak, and Turkey. A pact had been signed between them in July, 1937, providing for inviolability of frontiers, reciprocal non-aggression and of consultation in matters of common interest. Acting in the name of Greater Arabia, Irak took the lead in establishing a diplomatic understanding between the Arab States of Yemen, Saudi-Arabia, and Egypt. Since then their political contact with Syria, Palestine, and even of certain portions of Arabic-speaking peoples of North Africa, has become more intimate.

Soon after the declaration of war, Irak and Egypt sided with England and France. Turkey, too, has come down on the side of the Allies. Transjordania has enthusiastically offered its help to England. Palestine and Syria are not opposed to the Allies. Sultan Ibn Saud in Saudi-Arabia wisely does not consider it to be his business to take sides—at least not yet. Afghanistan and Iran have indicated their neutrality, more especially because they do not yet know which way the Russian camel may sit.

There is, however, deep concern in the hearts of many people in the Middle East for the future, as a result of this war in Europe, or as an aftermath of the war.

Detached observers there give less thought to a German thrust than to the possibility of a diversion which Russia might produce in the regions of the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea area, and throughout Central Asia to the fringes of Chinese Turkestan. It is assumed that any large military expedition is unlikely to move eastwards. Anxiety is particularly keen owing to that theory of "the bloodless war of the Russian neutral," on the logic of which half of Poland was added to Soviet Russia; it is feared that in a like manner pressure will be so organized as to give Russia virtual political hegemony in the East from the shores of the Bosporus to the heart of China.

Let us see what course Middle Eastern thinkers consider Russian penetration likely to take. It is assumed that as a price for supplying unlimited raw material and oil to Germany, Russia can get a free hand for itself in the regions under review. How might the plan be worked?

Russia wants two things definitely: a predominance in Asian trade, and security of its territory against all neighbors; while adding to it "when Russian interests demand it." Through one means or another, it is contended that the Soviet authorities will see that no Allied warships are permitted to enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles. It does not need to fight Turkey on that point, but might exercise gentle pressure for recovery of £1,600,000, the price of machinery which Russia supplied for the great cotton combine at Kayseri; or if that is not effective, then offer to take over practically all that enormous trade which Germany is now unable to do with Turkey.

References to these, and other matters of deeper significance, were freely made to me recently by an unusually well-informed Oriental diplomat. He added that even though a "face-saving clause" has been included in the Anglo-Turkish agreement, regarding Turkey as not being involved in a war against Russia, he pointed out to me the great importance of Mr. Molotoff's speech on Oct. 31, 1939, in which the following passage of warning occurred: ". . . Turkey has thereby definitely discarded the cautious policy of neutrality and has entered the orbit of a developing European war. . . . Whether Turkey will not come to regret it, we shall not try to guess." The reference is ominous and could not fail to draw Turkey's attention to what might come to it from across the Black Sea, if it did not give Russia an open check, just as Germany is expected to do.

I have been told that by thus maneuvering in and around the Black Sea coast of Turkey another point is being sought by Russia—that of detaching the sympathies of Azerbaijanian Turks from Turkey, so as to oppose Pan-Turkish dreams and to erase even the semblance of any Tartar racial bloc forming against Russia from Istanbul to Chinese Turkestan. It is thought that nearly 1,000,000 Turks in Azerbaijan may be compelled to live quietly under the Caucasian Socialist Republic, for Moscow will no longer tolerate the Azerbaijanian Turks dominating the Armenians and Georgians—the other two units of the Caucasian Republic.

Iran comes next in the picture. Since the Russo-Iranian Trade Pact of 1935, Soviet trade there has more than doubled itself. Exports from Russia include iron, steel, machinery of all sorts. Russian experts have been "invited" to run these factories in the Caspian provinces of Gilan, Mazendraran, and Khorasan.

This wave of industrialism in the Shah's kingdom has naturally brought landworkers to the factories in rather unhealthy areas of Iran; with the result that this drift of village communities to industry has created more than ordinary social and political consciousness among the workers.

Several movements have already been reported among them showing Communist tendencies. The present strong government of the country does not allow any Bolshevik tendencies, yet the signs of the time are unmistakable, and it might not be empty conjecturing to imagine that one day these three provinces of Iran might be stirred up and might then look to the Soviet system for their political guide.

The Trans-Iranian Railway now linking the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf tends to establish a connection with Soviet influence in Turkestan. There is, too, the Trans-Caspian Railway with its loop branch to Bokhara, Samarkand, and the northern borders of Afghanistan and its connections with Moscow through Oranburg and the Aral Sea.

It is also noteworthy that the several Turkestan Republics, peopled by men allied in language and religion with the Iranians and the Afghans, have time and again been shown as "patterns of happiness under the Soviet regime" through these railway contacts.

In short, it is held possible that trade ascendancy in Iran, the fanning of Socialist tendencies among the Caspian provinces, and the bringing of the Azerbaijanians to the level of other Soviet republics, will give Russia a chance to strengthen its position in Asia to such an extent that no European power could challenge it in the near future.

It will thus be seen that without firing a shot, Soviet Russia could conceivably gain complete mastery in Asia to the exclusion of all other Europeans, and the plan is so logical that Russia could claim no government could justifiably hinder its growth and ultimate triumph.

It could only be stopped if Russia became a belligerent nation, a course which it, being wise in diplomatic history, is unlikely to adopt. For these reasons a peaceful penetration of Soviet political ideals and economic influence is feared because it is so irresistible, especially at a time when European powers are engaged in a major struggle.

The peoples of the Middle East can see all this coming; they do not like it; but they are powerless to check its onward march into the heart of Asia.

As to the Western democracies and their connection with the peoples of the Middle East, irrespective of the result of the war I have been left in no doubts from what I have seen and heard, that Great Britain will be called upon to face some hard realities in the heart of Asia. The Arab world has made up its mind regarding the fate of Palestine and Syria. Both will be made self-governing units within an Arab Federation; and whereas Turkey may continue to play the role of a big brother in the Middle East, it is the Arab world which will sway the issue in the southern section of the Near East.

The Arabs, at the moment, are with the Allies, and the continued appreciation of their national rights is the only sure way of keeping them with the Allies. For the sons of the desert, being now conscious of their strength, are prepared to use it.

Thus the present indications are that eventually there may be only two factors in the Middle East of tomorrow: Russians in the north and Arabs in the south. Although neither is unconcerned with the actual warfare in Western Europe, yet, for the present, each is going ahead with its own plans according to its particular interests.

The White House Lures Another Taft

The Ohio Senator's Vote-Getting Ability Confounds Some Republican Ringmasters Who Have Decried His Apparent Lack of Political "Color"

By Morris D. Ervin

ROBERT A. TAFT came to the United States Senate last January. At that time he was hardly known outside the State of Ohio. Today, barely a year later, he is being talked about from one end of the country to the other as a probable choice of the Republican Party—many think the most probable—for President of the United States.

Not many men have made a record like that, and it is generally agreed in Washington that the man who can make it must have something that makes him different from the ordinary run of politicians.

That Bob Taft is a President's son is hardly enough to account for his sudden rise to national prominence. Other Presidents have had sons and some of them have been elected to Congress. But they were not being considered as Presidential possibilities within a year after taking their seats, nor, for that matter, within a good many years. As a matter of fact, being a President's son is more often a political liability than an asset.

And the puzzle is further complicated for some who have tried to explain it by the fact that Taft is said to lack "color." Well, if what is meant by "color" is kissing babies, slapping backs, wearing funny costumes, making a clown of oneself for the benefit of the photographers, then he doesn't have it. What he has is an ability to produce, the result of hard work. Taft has been working hard and producing ever since he was a youngster. It is a tradition of the Taft family that every man must take care of himself. It is not expected that any Taft will ever live on the earnings of a past generation.

* * *

While his father was in the White House, Bob was at Yale. He led his class there and went on to lead his law class at Harvard.

After that he went back to Cincinnati and at 24 passed the bar examination with the highest grade in Ohio and began the business of earning a living. Notions about the "Taft fortune" are greatly exaggerated. Most of the Tafts are well-to-do but they are not wealthy. And of what wealth there is Bob got practically none. He was an able-bodied man and his father expected him to make his own living.

His law business, small in the beginning, gradually grew. When it became generally recognized that he was something more than an unusually able lawyer, it flourished. In the Senatorial primaries in Ohio last year his opponent published a list of Bob's clients. It included many large corporations. It was thought that this would hurt him, but it was generally interpreted as a recommendation, proof that those who could afford to hire the best were of the opinion that he was worth hiring.

It wasn't long after Bob got back to Cincinnati before he went into politics. He started as a precinct worker and went around ringing doorbells and urging citizens to go to the polls and vote. Before long he was his precinct's committeeman and still is.

In 1920 he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives and within a few years became the Republican floor leader and then Speaker. The tax system of Ohio needed revision. Various groups and committees had worked on the problem with no success. Taft found a way to overhaul the whole system. Long a student of taxation, on completing this job he was recognized as an expert.

After serving in the Ohio Senate in 1931 and 1932, and the Democrats came into power, it looked as though Bob Taft's political sun had set. But in 1938 he ran against Senator Bulkley, though advised not to do it. Judge Arthur Day had already announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination. He was a great mixer, a good fellow, had a large personal following and had the support of the party organization. It was thought that Bob's "lack of color" would be a handicap to him in a contest with such an opponent.

But they had not reckoned on his ability to produce. He visited every county in the State, traveling 30,000 miles and sometimes made as many as a dozen speeches in a day. His wife, Martha, daughter of Lloyd Bowers, Solicitor-General under Taft, and an able speaker in her own right, also stumped separately.

Taft's "lack of color" was apparently no handicap. On closer acquaintance people discovered that under his external air of dignity there was a great deal of personal warmth. He is shy by nature. He shrinks from meeting new people, not because he doesn't wish to meet them but because he doesn't see why they should wish to meet him. Like most men of more than ordinary ability he is naturally modest.

His tendency was to duck as soon as he had finished a speech, because he thought they had probably had enough and wanted to go home. Those who traveled with him simply caught hold of his arms and held on. Before Bob could escape, his audience would be upon him. In this way thousands came to know him, to see at close range his good-natured grin, to hear his quick witticisms. By the end of the campaign it was no longer Mr. and Mrs. Taft. It was Bob and Martha from one end of Ohio to the other. He was nominated by an overwhelming majority.

Bulkley had the support of the Roosevelt Administration. It was said that Taft couldn't beat him. That was why the Republican organization had supported Judge Day. For his campaign Taft revived the long-unused debate method of campaigning. He challenged the incumbent Senator to a series of joint debates. Senator Bulkley accepted. The first debate was held in Marietta. There were partisans of both men in the audience and also a lot of people who had just come to see the fun. There was a good deal of cheering and booing. When Bulkley was booed he became angry. He waited for the booing to stop, waited a long time. All that the radio audience could hear was the booing. When it came Taft's turn to talk, the other side began to boo him. But Taft remembered that his radio audience was far larger than his visible audience. He hugged the microphone and went right on talking. Result, the radio audience heard Taft and didn't hear the boos. Taft won over Bulkley by 170,000 votes.

* * *

In the Senate Taft almost immediately ignored the tradition which prescribes that a new Senator, at least during his first session, shall be seen and not heard. Taft listened to other members, especially New Dealers, saying things with which he could not agree and expounding policies which he could not accept. He could think of no reason why he shouldn't stand up and say so. And he did. Within a month after he had taken his seat he was rushing into debates against adversaries whom older members feared to tackle and, in the opinion of the press gallery, was more than holding his own.

Off the floor he was even more willing to talk. Already he was being mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency. The proverbial rule for politicians in that position is to sit on the fence, look wise and say nothing. Taft didn't see it that way. He figured that if people thought he was worth considering for such a position they had a right to know his views and opinions. He accepted invitations to speak whenever it was possible for him to do so, and told his audiences what he thought about specific issues and, for better or for worse, on which side he stood.

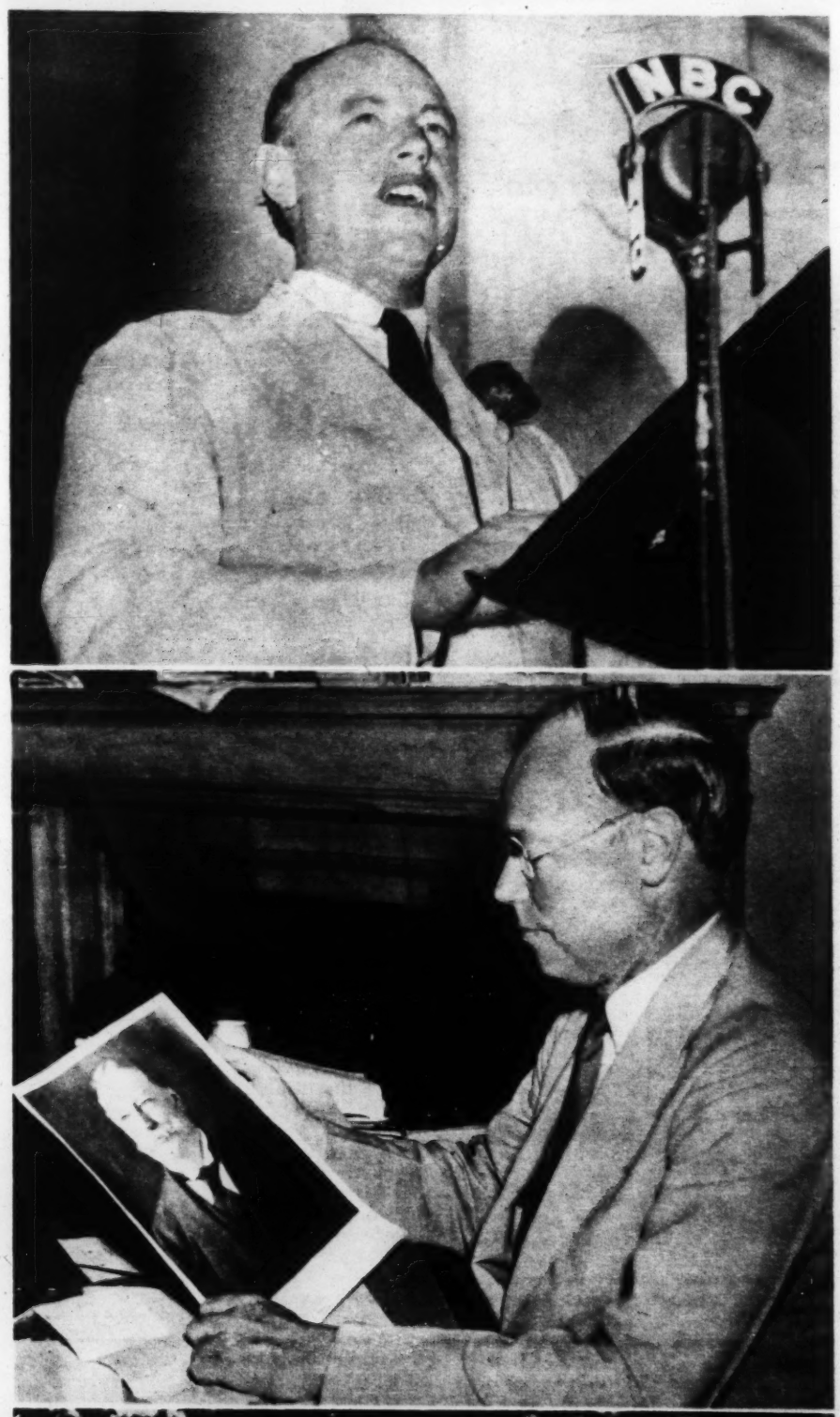
Last spring a radio broadcasting chain planned a series of 13 radio debates on as many issues. They invited Congressman T. V. Smith, a University of Chicago professor, to uphold the New Deal philosophy. They asked Senator Taft to take the other side. Smith was something of a radio personality and it was suspected that a trap was being laid for the new Republican champion. Some of Taft's friends warned him of their suspicions. He thanked them, but "guessed" he could take care of himself.

It was about this time that some of his new friends and well-wishers learned something about the character of the man that, to old Washington observers, was rather startling. It was that he insisted on writing his own speeches.

Well, his speeches in the Taft-Smith series of debates that followed couldn't have been bad. A Gallup poll showed that 66 per cent of those who heard them thought they were better than Smith's, and even 55 per cent of the Democrats agreed with this opinion.

Taft can't make a very good extempo-

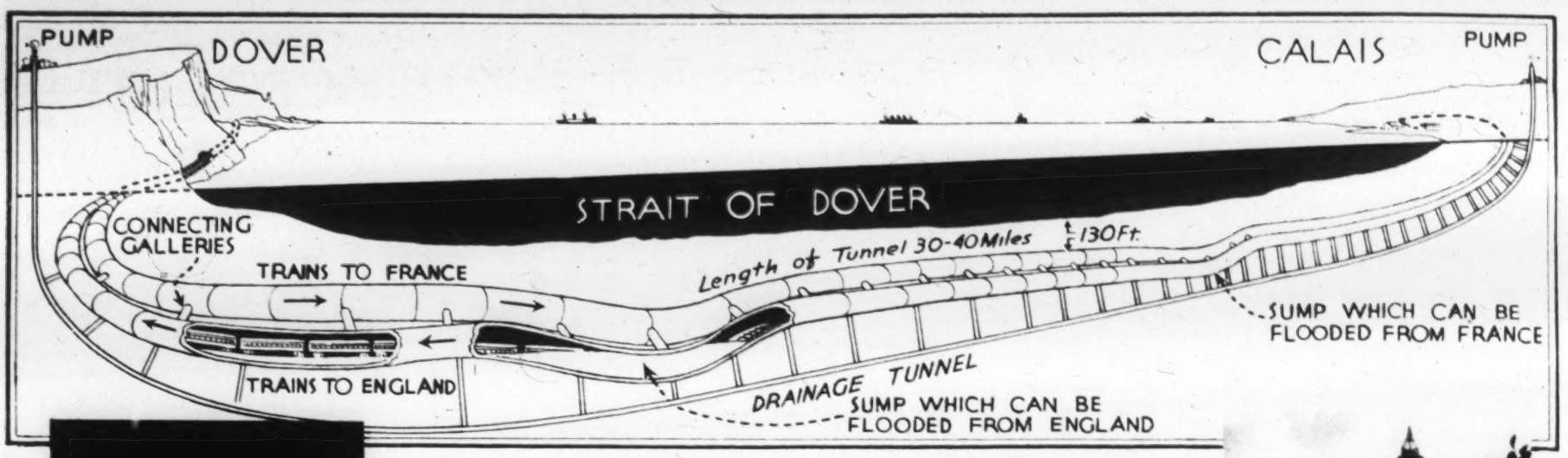
(Continued on page 12)



Harris & Ewing, Wide World

OHIO REPUBLICANS' HOPE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Senator Taft Makes a Speech, Gets in Some Publicity Licks by Looking at a Picture of His Father, Successful Republican Candidate About 30 Years Ago, and Poses With His Family. Back Row, Left to Right: William Howard, Mrs., the Senator, Mrs. Robert A., Jr., and Junior. Front Row: Lloyd Bowen and Horace Dwight



That "Chunnel" Bobs Up Again

By Argus

Photos by J. D. Dauber, H. Armstrong Roberts
Courtesy of the London Mail, Courtesy of Boston Public Library

Top—AS PRESENT PROPOSALS FOR AN ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL STAND
Left: William Low's Engineering Drawings of 1867 Have Been the Basis of Succeeding Schemes for a Tube Between Britain and France. From "The Channel Tunnel Project," by Reginald Arthur Ryves; B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London, 1929

ON A DULL DAY in June, 1930, a drowsy, thinly attended House of Commons filed into the lobbies to settle the fate of a long-debated bill of which everyone had grown heartily tired. The vote was 172 ayes and 179 nays, and that was the end of the Channel tunnel project. At least so thought even the stalwart veteran, Baron Emile d'Erlanger, chairman of the half-century-old Channel Tunnel Company, who locked up his offices at Waterloo Station and went home saying: "Well, it can't be revived in my time."

But the chairman didn't wind up his company. He merely took the telephone out, sent the clerks away and let its capital of $456,755 draw interest at the bank. He knew the habits of this tunnel project—its way of breezing up every few years, then subsiding again; it had been performing thus ever since Napoleon's time. He assumed it would come up again, but he never thought that by 1939 both London and Paris would be buzzing with plans for an immediate start on construction. He did not imagine that at the beginning of the year an enthusiastic French deputy, Marcel Boucher, would be stirring up the Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee with a $20,000,000 tunnel plan, while he himself would be campaigning at St. Stephen's, across the Channel, on the same lines he and his father before him had done since the turn of the century.

At the present stage of the proceedings, while discussion is still going on, it may be well to look over some of the snags that have dotted the tunnel project's career and see whether they still remain. The scheme in its day has had good backers—from Charles James Fox in 1802 and Gladstone's old friend, John Bright, in 1870 to Winston Churchill and Viscount Cecil ten years ago. But in the five distinct times that the project has found the light of day in Parliament, something has always arisen to send it back to cold storage.

First, there had to be faith in the engineers—not an easy matter in view of the wild plans of the early days. For years the Channel project wobbled all the way from tunnel to high-level bridge. There were at least three bridge projects between 1857 and 1892—one a 100-feet-high tubular bridge of 191 spans, slung between huge stone towers erected on the rock of the Channel floor, for the Channel is shallow. Set St. Paul's Cathedral down in the middle of it and the cross at the top would poke up above water like a submarine's periscope.

Another scheme provided for twin tubes of galvanized iron, encased in wood, to be laid along the bed of the Channel, propped up on buttresses and coming up for air at an artificial island, half way across.

Yet another scheme was to build a platform 48 feet below the surface of the sea, along which would run a submarine "transporter" carrying four trains at a time. Crawling under water, it was thought, would at least be preferable to the harrowing experiences of the surface packet boat.

But it could not be expected that a 24-mile stretch of black, choppy water, easy to see across, not too difficult to swim across—at least for 24 aspirants—would baffle the engineers forever. This is an engineer's civilization. And so when a shaggy-bearded Scotsman, William Low, in 1868, in co-operation with a French engineer, Thomé de Gamond, produced a plan for a twin tunnel, that plan acquired a sort of permanent authenticity.

It was on this plan that seven-foot experimental shafts, a mile long, were driven out under the sea from Dover and Sangatte in 1881—shafts that still exist. And any project decided on now would necessarily incorporate the main elements of the same designs. The merit of Low's plan was that it rejected the less feasible single tunnel scheme of Hawkshaw and the over-elaborate earlier de Gamond plan of excavating by means of 13 shafts sunk at points in the Channel, working through a fleet of 40 specially designed submarine boats. The original de Gamond plan had been ceremoniously presented to Queen Victoria and Emperor Napoleon III on the same day, April 23, 1867, and rejected by both monarchs, though the French Emperor was attracted by the ventilation possibilities of the twin tunnel. "I see perfectly," he said. "You give us English air through one tunnel and we shall send you French air through the other."

The Low-de Gamond plan, as in effect today, provides for twin tunnels, each 18 feet in diameter, 33 miles long, being under water for 24 miles, the two tubes connected by transverse tunnels every 110 yards to assist ventilation. The tunnels would be bored about 150 feet below the Channel bed. An eight- or ten-foot pilot tunnel would first be driven through at a cost of $25,000,000, to ensure that there were no serious "faults" in the otherwise impermeable gray chalk of the floor of the Channel.

Another source of difficulty for the scheme has been finance. The estimated total cost of $125,000,000 is sizable, especially to nations committed to huge war efforts. Otherwise it is not portentous. It cost the United States more than half a billion to construct the Panama Canal. Moreover, with France and Britain virtually pooling their financial and economic arrangements for war, the financial end of the project would be simpler. American capital might well be interested in such an enterprise, given reasonable prospects of revenue.

Assuming a capital outlay of $125,000,000, carrying a yearly interest load of, say, $7,250,000, how would revenue prospects measure up to this figure? Baron d'Erlanger estimates that the tunnel would draw practically all of the 2,000,000 passengers that normally travel every year by the Dover-Calais, Folkstone-Boulogne, New Haven-Dieppe or the Dover-Dunkirk train-ferry routes. Probably, he figures, passenger travel—for the tunnel would be primarily for passengers—would increase to 3,000,000 or more. But even 2,000,000, at $5 a head, and not counting revenue from baggage or freight, would provide an immediate return of at least 8 per cent on the outlay.

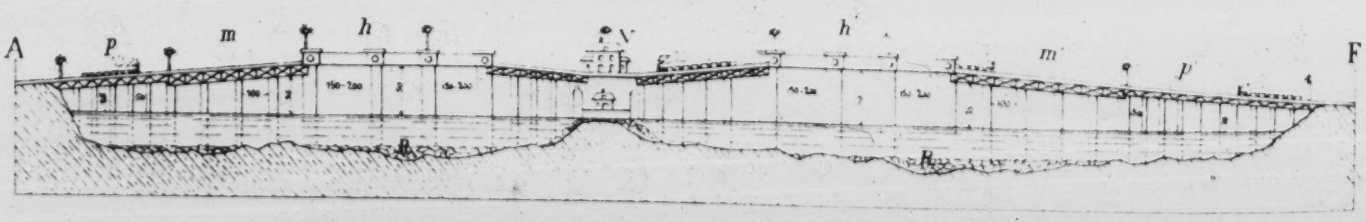
Far more devastating to the tunnel's prospects has been the coldly critical eye of the British generals—the French have been favorable enough; it was the great Foch himself who said that had there been a tunnel in 1914 there would have been no war. But ever since Lord Wolseley, hero of the Indian Mutiny, the search for Gordon and other almost legendary exploits, said in 1882 that by the tunnel Britain could be destroyed as a nation without warning in time of peace, the hapless tunnel acquired a black mark that has been difficult to live down.

Yet, to the layman it is difficult to see how a thin trickle of armed men, pushing through the 30-mile tubes, could emerge at the other end with any dazzling hopes of annihilating the redoubtable islanders—even if the engineers had not provided for the flooding of the tunnel by merely pressing a button. But it is the business of military leaders to foresee eventualities. It is recorded that the great Duke of Wellington objected to a railroad from Portsmouth to London because it would "dangerously facilitate the movement of a French army upon the English capital."

Today the British and French armies are virtually one—so much so that the Channel, while still a protection against attack by land forces, is a costly hindrance to the combined defense. Given a tunnel, the navy would be released from one of its heaviest tasks—the safe transportation of men and supplies across to France. The only vulnerable point in the tunnel would be its entrance, and the safety of the French entrance would now be assured by the extension of the Maginot Line to the Belgian coast. The generals today, therefore, are far more likely to be found with the ayes than the nays.

Having said this much about the impediments, there still remains a bunker for the tunnel more difficult to surmount than military, financial, and engineering considerations all thrown together. That is the distaste of the more conservative section of the British public for an innovation that must necessarily revolutionize its national outlook. The England that values its distinctness from the continent; that is jealous of a way of thought and habits of life acquired through its long history must see a portent of change and of an unknown new order when electric trains of wagon-lits from Paris, Berne, Istanbul, or fruit trains from Spain, begin to haul into Victoria Station.

Those trains would mean that England has become part of the continent; that the good order and well-being of the continent would have become her particular interest. Isolation, whether physical or moral, would be no longer even a fiction. Its loss would be keenly felt, but the economic, strategic, and social advantages that would come in its place might well convince even the most conservative that in the way of piercing the barriers between nations lies the engineer's great contribution to the new world order.



VERARD DE ST. ANNE'S PROJECT FOR A DOVER STRAIT BRIDGE, 1870
From "Le Tunnel Sous-Marin & Le Viaduc sur la Manche," by R. De Brouville; Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1883

Modern Adoption Practice Throws Every Possible Safeguard Around the Child

By Helen Hulett Searl

IN THE WAITING ROOM of an adoption agency sit a husband and wife, side by side, anxiously waiting; keeping their eyes fixed on the door through which a child will soon come, a child that may become their own. What a strange, exciting feeling! After several years of childless marriage they have decided to adopt a little girl, someone else's child whom they are going to make their own. For many months they have made the rounds of the adoption agencies, looking over children, dozens of children, but they have not yet found the child who fits the picture of the daughter they have in their minds. They couldn't find their dream child.

They are here today in response to a message from the head of this agency: "We think we have at last got the child you are looking for." They have been disappointed so many times that now they scarcely dare hope.

Outside the door is heard the light patter of little feet, the high, questioning treble of a baby's voice mingled with the low-toned replies of the "boarding mother." The door opens and a child comes into the room, a little girl of two, golden brown curls showing under the edge of her pink bonnet. She holds a woolly toy dog clasped in her chubby arms. Husband and wife scan every point of the adorable little figure with eager eyes. The wife squeezes her husband's hand nervously. He pats her arm reassuringly without speaking.

The child stands hesitant for a moment, clinging to the skirt of the woman who brought her in, staring gravely at the two visitors. Then a roguish smile wreathes the tiny face. She holds the dog out for their inspection. "Mary baff doggie," she lisps.

The wife is on her knees before the child, wooing her with tender words, gentle touches. "Mama," the child babbles trustingly, and the boarding mother turns away to hide the tears in her eyes. Her job is finished, Mary has found a permanent mother.

"Those boarding mothers do wonderful work," the head of the agency who described the scene to me said. "Adoptable babies, the ones whose parents have given them to an adoption agency, are not kept in orphan asylums. We place them in private homes, preferably homes where there are other children and where the husband is providing for the family and the mother keeping the home. We provide nursing and other advice and pay for the child's food, clothing, and shelter. It isn't a money-making proposition for the boarding mother, but the check which comes in at the end of the month buys extra things for the home. What the boarding mother gives the child in loving care cannot be paid for, and all the time she knows that when the right parents come along she must be prepared to give up at a moment's notice this child that she has learned to love like her own."

* * *

Between 16,000 and 17,000 children were adopted in the United States last year. The number has doubled itself in the last ten years. Who are the children who are adopted? A recent study of the situation made for the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor by Miss Mary Ruth Colby of the Social Service Division revealed that out of 2,000 cases upon which the findings were based, the majority of the children are white and that there is a slight preponderance of girls. Nearly 40 per cent of the children in the study were under three years of age.

It is much more difficult, the agencies say, to place an older child satisfactorily with foster parents than it is to place a baby. First because most people prefer to take a young baby and train it in their own ways and, second, because an older child whose personality has begun to develop has to have his preferences taken into account.

Who are the people who adopt children? In the case of children of married parents the foster parents are frequently step-parents, grand-parents, or aunts and uncles of the children. Sixty-two per cent of the children of married couples whose homes have been broken up for one reason or another are adopted by kin, but only 29 per cent of the babies of unmarried mothers are adopted by relatives. So that leaves 38 per cent of the children of married parents and 71 per cent of those of unmarried ones to be taken by entire strangers.

Who then are the people who are not only willing but anxious to take into their homes "for better or for worse" the offspring of persons whom they have never seen and of whom they know only what the discreet heads of the adoption agencies think necessary to tell them?

A composite picture of the foster parents conjured up from available statistics shows us a man and woman past their early youth, ten couples standing with outstretched arms for every baby that the adoption nurseries have to place. For the demand outruns the supply. Fifty per cent of the foster mothers studied by the Children's Bureau were between 30 and 40 years old at the time they adopted the child. Sixty-seven per cent of the foster fathers were in the same age group as their wives; 30 per cent were more than five years older, and 3 per cent were more than five years younger.

They are people having no children of their own. Suddenly they realize that they are getting on in life with nothing much to look forward to and they decide to adopt a child. Or they may be parents who have lost a child and want to do for a homeless child what they would have done for their own. In some cases they are parents whose children are grown and out of the family nest and who feel the need of youthful gaiety and young interests in the home.

When a Hollywood star or a famous actress adopts a child it is front-page news. The faces of the two adopted children of the mayor of one of America's largest cities are familiar to every s[illegible] of the rotogravure sections of the newspapers. We read about it in the papers when a child adopted by an outstandingly wealthy family falls heir to a big estate.

* * *

But when the milkman, the [illegible] or the village schoolteacher adopts a baby, no one runs to broadcast it. These are the people whose happy, wholesome humdrum lives are recorded by no gossip columnist or sensation-seeking reporter. Yet it is from their ranks—the middle-income families, chain-store clerks, doctors, lawyers, small business and professional men in small towns all over the United States that the vast army of foster parents is recruited.

Miss Sophie van S. Theis, head of the adoption committee of the New York State Charities Aid Society, recently published a report of income grouping based on the information given her by 200 families with whom she had placed children in the past year. Forty-five children were placed with couples whose incomes were between $1,000 and $2,000 a year; 88 in the $2,000 to $4,000 group; 42 where the family income ranged from $4,000 to $10,000, and only 20 in families where the income was over $10,000

"We have no definite financial requirements," Miss Theis told me. "Often a small income will provide a healthier, happier existence for a child in the country or in a small town than a much larger one will in a city where schooling and living costs are higher and playing space more restricted."

The agencies set themselves the task of matching up foster parents and foster children in looks, temperament, educational background, and religion. People are particular in the matter of nationality, for the very simple reason that they want their adopted children to look like them. Big-boned, blond, Scandinavian parents don't want children of French or Spanish parents, who might naturally be small and dark-complexioned.

The agencies put the would-be foster parents through as rigid an examination as they do the natural parents of the children who are left with them. One point upon which most agencies agree is that the identity of the natural parent must be concealed from the foster parents and that the natural parent must not be told who the people are who adopt her child.

Most of the agencies strongly advise the foster parents to tell the child that it is not their own, casually, as soon as the child is old enough to understand.

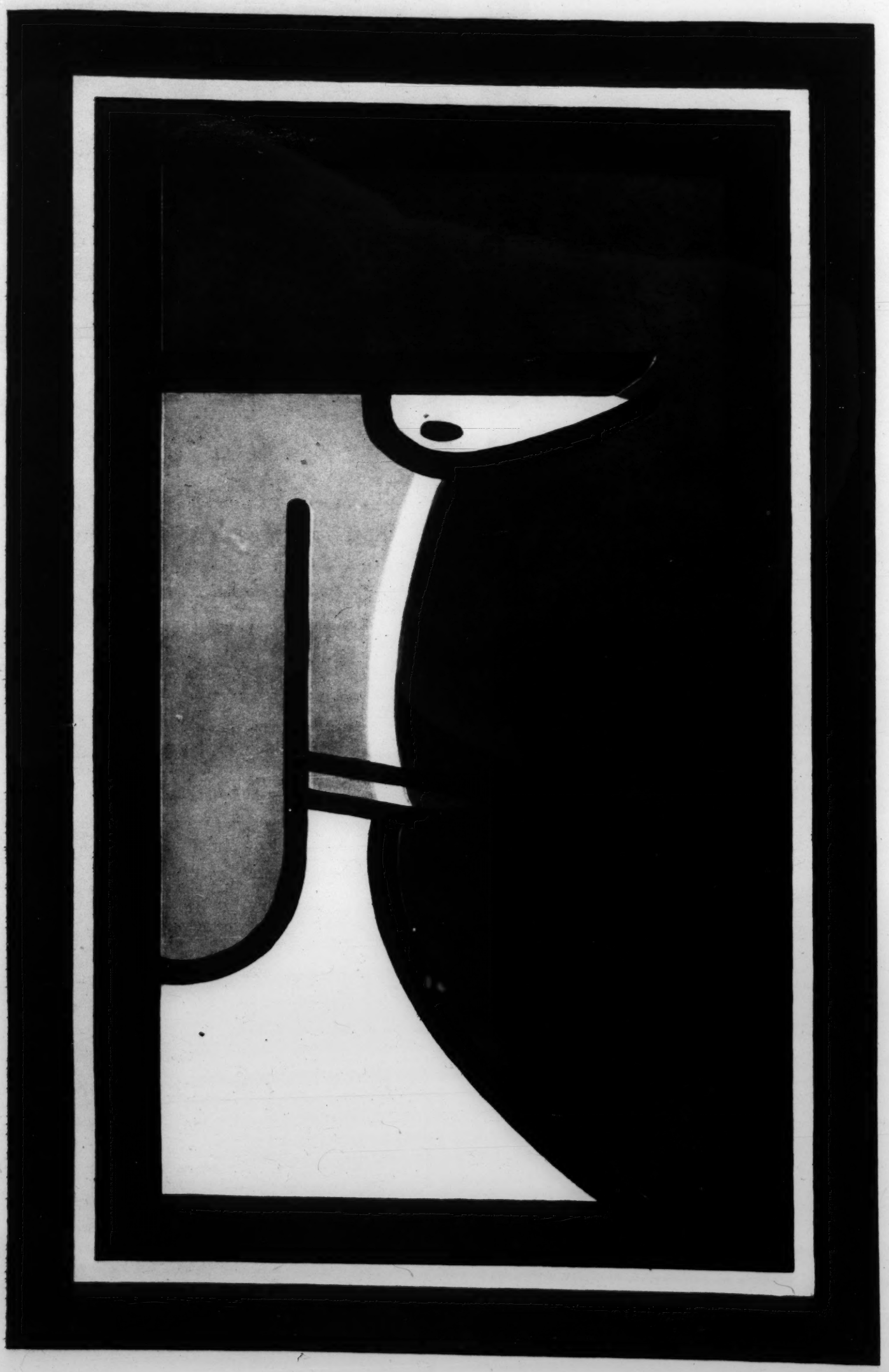
Miss Theis finds one of the rewards for years of work in the great number of foster parents who write her or come in to see her to tell her of Johnny's graduation from college or Mary's marriage to "such a grand young fellow." "It's a comfort to know that four out of five adoptions are successful."

Wide World, Ewing Galloway

SHE IS EXPECTING A MOTHER AND FATHER
The Nursery Is One in a Chicago Adoption Home Known as "The Cradle"

A Culture That Was America's Before the White Man Came

By Carmen Sequeira



Victor Herbert once said: "Don't talk of old art and new art. There is only art and other things, and art is ageless." That statement is recalled by this article on David Sequeira's studies of the Central American Indian civilizations before the white man came. Beginning 30 years ago in his native Nicaragua in a youthful interest in the arts and customs of the Zumo and Mezkito Indians, he began to encounter legends of their ancestors and to find examples of a magnificent pre-Spanish culture. In this article the story of what he found is being told, we believe, for the first time with anything like a faithful color presentation of the ancient designs as copied by Mr. Sequeira, and with such a sympathetic and informing interpretation as that written by Mrs. Sequeira.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

FROM THE CENTURIES before Columbus set sail on the voyage that was to mean discovery of the New World, there has come down to the descendants of Nicaragua Atlantic Coast Indians souvenirs of a rich early culture which has been studied for more than 30 years by David Sequeira among the Zumo and Mezkito tribes.

Their music, with its odd rhythms strongly marked by multiple and sundry drums accompanying the weird five-note melodies played on plaintive flutes, fascinated him as a musician. He was impressed by their five-note scale; in the ancient Chinese mode; not the pentatonic. He was thus inspired to compose much original music based on this scale.

For many years, in private and government libraries from Costa Rica, through Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and up to Mexico he studied the records of the old Spanish chroniclers whose data throw so much light on the Indian civilizations of the Americas as the conquistadores found them. At the same time Mr. Sequeira studied at first hand the contemporary Indians in these various countries, collecting their folklore, melodies, etc.

Twelve full years he spent in Central America alone, devoting himself entirely to this work, nine of them in Nicaragua; and of these nine, seven were spent in arduous expeditions to remote places, some rarely if ever visited by white men. Thus he was able to find traces of real Indian cultures, untouched by the Spanish influence which predominates in most parts of Central America. His enthusiasm finally led him into the field of archeology, and he made excavations in Chontales, Matagalpa, the islands of Zapatera, Ometepe, La Isla del Muerto, Solentiname and along the coast of Rivas and Granada, as well as on the other side of the country west and north of Managua.

* * *

A fine collection of ceramics and other objects totaling about 2,000 in number was the result of these labors. The exquisite and rare beauty of form and decoration of many of these artifacts induced him to make more than 300 paintings (and more than that number of sketches) in their original colors. These most decorative designs gain by comparison with the modern art of today—of those who are striving for self-expression—through the non-objective, surrealistic and other so-called "new" creative schools. These Indian designs are a revelation to even the untrained eye, while to those who feel and understand and are able to comprehend the allegoric figures on these fine ceramics, painted more than a thousand years ago, perhaps most amazing of all is their fertility of ideas, the blending harmoniously of totally unrelated forms, the endless variety of subjects and their unique treatment and development.

Nothing is static. There is rhythm, and the delicate Oriental feeling for balance shows a remote (though perhaps almost imperceptible) influence of the Byzantine technic. There is none of the sophistication of the art of the Old World, nor that of the Mayan culture which flourished long after these early Americans had passed on. Here we find an "orderly disorder," an apparent recklessness or lack of defined purpose, where in fact every line was drawn with a subtle meaning. The figures are enigmatical but never confusing. They are bold and strong. Here is laid bare the essential character of a people whose mysticism and religious fervor were perpetrated for posterity through this beautiful form of art expression. It is apparently abstract. Not one line but has its meaning, its "raison d'être." Each and every artifact is beautifully decorated with exotic figures or perhaps but a simple border pattern adds

charm to a more homely utensil or vessel. Their primitive boldness often borders dangerously close to sophistication, but never attains it.

They used a strange combination of allegorical figures. The famous plumed serpent of the Aztecs, Quetzalcoatl, in highly stylized form, and the God of War "Huitzilopochtli" are often used as the central figure around which elaborate and striking decorative motives are drawn. I have said that in a large part the designs are non-objective, but they have been composed in a spontaneous and highly inspired manner. At first glance one might say with no specifically guiding principle, rather the free outlet of a roving fancy. Closer examination, however, proves this conception to be erroneous and one is even led to wonder if these designs were not made to conform to certain compound shapes and figures which the artists reduced to arrangement themes much in the manner employed by the Greeks in their classic designs. Then, too, we may suspect a faint echo of the Egyptian with a predominant touch of the Oriental, but withal a more virile and dynamic force which eschews the subterfuge of vague intricacies and prefers the rugged and wholesome simplicity of more archaic forms. Here there is little of the fantastic display of the true Oriental.

* * *

One of the most important and interesting discoveries made by Sequeira was the materia prima or the coloring used by the Indians themselves. After more than three years' experimentation he has finally been able to produce exactly and to perfection the beautiful glowing reds, yellows and what he found still more difficult, even the deep black which makes this ancient art so attractive and inimitable. As a prominent French artist said, "Their black is a color, ours is not." For many years Sequeira was distressed over his failure to reproduce the exact tones of the magnificent red with either water-color or oil paints. He found it impossible to give anything like the true effect of the paintings with any modern colorings.

One of the most amazing features of these ceramics is the fresh brilliancy with which the paint has been retained. Many of the finest pieces look as if they might have been made only yesterday. There is no signs of fading or deterioration through the long centuries of being buried. Others show distinctly that they are of much greater antiquity than the rest. Their style is more primitive and rugged.

The name "Ometepe," which in Aztec means "Twin Mountains," was given to this island which is in fact twin volcanoes rising out of the deep blue waters of the "Gran Lago" or great lake of Nicaragua. It was here that the "caciques" or chiefs of the Chorotegas made their residence together with their entourages and relatives. These Chorotegas were not war-like in spirit but were noted for their generosity and culture. Their realm extended over that part of the country which is now the Department of Rivas, on down south through "El Guanacaste" (now part of Costa Rica) as far as Nicoya. This narrow neck of land lying between the Gran Lago and the Pacific Ocean was all under the jurisdiction of the Chorotegas.

The political boundary now existing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua often confuses the present historians and archeologists and they mistake the relics found in Nicoya to be of another tribe or culture, differing from those of Nicaragua. They were the same. It is a strange fact, however, that in the cairns of Nicoya much gold has been found while in Nicaragua there is very little. But the ceramics found in Ometepe are on the whole superior to those found further south or even on the coast of Rivas and along the Rio Ochomogo and down through Guanacaste and Nicova.

* * *

The Island of Zapatera (Zapotepec), called by them "Teocalli" (House of God), is a large rugged island near the coast of Granada. This was non-residential and was sacred to the Indians. Here are vestiges of splendid temples, steps of pyramids, and the largest stone idols found in the Americas up to the present date were discovered years ago lying in semi-circular formation around what was undoubtedly the entrance to a temple. Most of these are human figures. The Indian was continually stimulating his imagination by working out designs based on the human body and these fine figures prove that their artists were serious students and probably used living models. In every instance the heads are covered by huge allegorical figures, huge animal forms absorbing the human figure. These splendid specimens are now in possession of churchmen in the city of Granada, where they have been placed on the four sides of a lovely Spanish patio. Though ruthlessly mutilated to conform with certain narrow conceptions of art held by these worthy people, their grandeur is diminished but not obscured or destroyed as they stand in mute protest, the lengthening shadows further dimming the past and the part they once played in the lives of a vanished but mighty race.

* * *

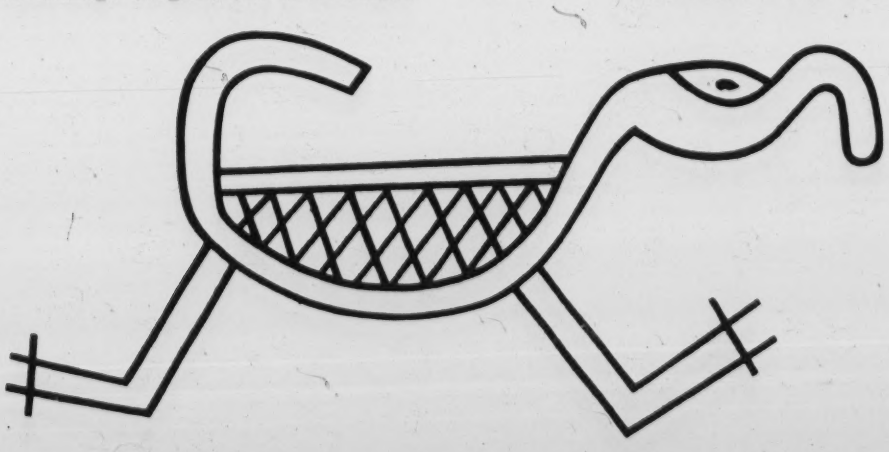
"La Isla del Muerto," lying directly to the south of Zapatera, is also of paramount interest to the archeologist. Here, as in Zapatera, there are many ruins, mysterious caves whose walls are covered with significant drawings.

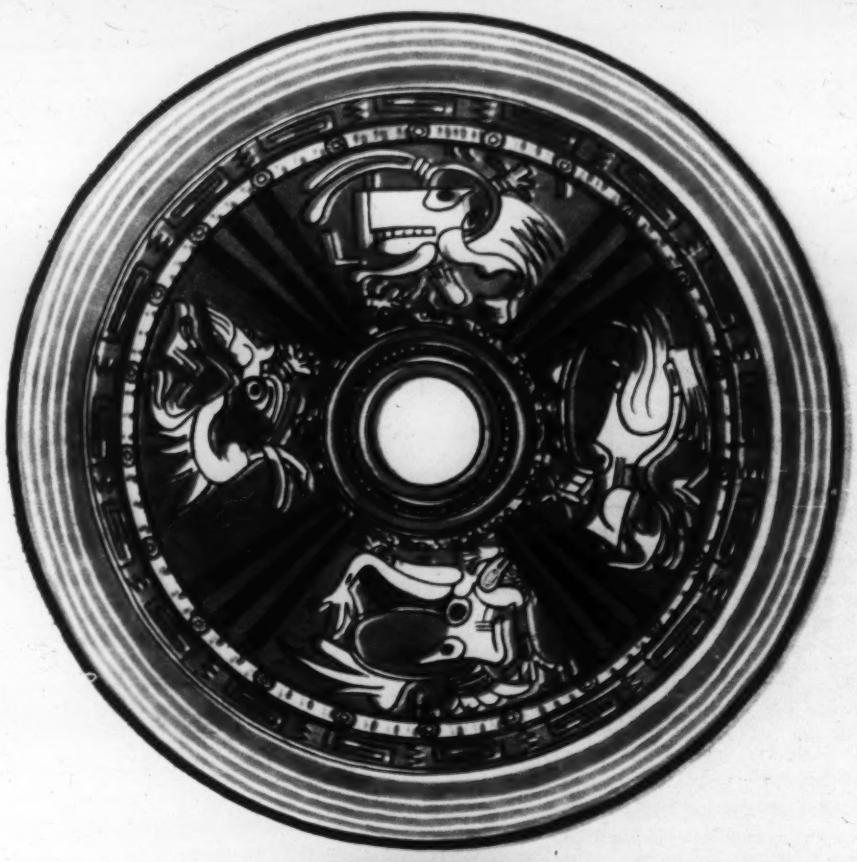
In Chontales, on the eastern and northern shores of the lake, the cairns are of different character. Many large idols of stone but of a much more primitive form than those of Zapatera. Implements of war abound; arrows, maces and hatchets of stone as well as fine specimens of metatles or the stones used for grinding maize, the cocoa bean from which the Indians made their chocolate just as we do today, are numerous.

Most of these are found in perfect condition, while on the other hand, the terra cotta, so abundant on the Island of Ometepe, is seldom found undamaged, but is usually broken up into small fragments. While the material of which they are made is of very fine texture, the designs for its decoration are not elaborate. The allegoric figures so dear to the Chorotegas are replaced by the severe simplicity of geometrical patterns, the pentagon predominating.

In Chontales and throughout the mountainous region of Matagalpa and Esteli there are many pictographs of great antiquity. These are frequently found on stones, large flat rocks, some bearing hieroglyphics, others in dark

(Continued on page 15)





All Pictures Courtesy of David Sequeira

EXAMPLES OF THE PRE-COLUMBIAN ART OF NICARAGUA

The Picture at the Extreme Left Would Fit Nicely Into a Contemporary Show by French Abstractionists. On This Page Are Compositions Naïve and Sophisticated, With the Row of Circular Designs at the Right Revealing a Kinship With the Ceramic Art of Classic Greece

Among the New Books

Birds of Eastern North America

Natural History of the Birds of Eastern and Central North America, by Edward Howe Forbush and John Richard May. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.95.

Birds in the Garden and How to Attract Them, by Margaret McKenny. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc. $5.

THE MAGNIFICENT VOLUME by Messrs. Forbush and May is another proof of the persistent and growing interest in bird life in America. For this awakening there is reason in abundance. An increasing volume of literature pertaining to the subject, fortified by modern rapid-lens photography and colored pictures, the possibility of accurately representing the beautiful color tones of bird plumage, the ease with which the city dweller may now reach the countryside—all these have combined to arouse the public to appreciation of the real joy to be derived from intimate study of these friends of man.

* * *

Now comes this volume from the pen of a veteran student of ornithology, Mr. Forbush, supplemented by his long-time associate, John May. Bird students recall that in 1925 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts issued three large volumes by Mr. Forbush dealing with the birds of New England. These formidable volumes were eagerly sought after and some of them are no longer attainable.

The Audubon Society, convinced that Mr. Forbush's work was deserving of perpetuation, persuaded the present publisher to produce this volume. It contains in addition to the original material accounts of about 100 varieties not described by Mr. Forbush. The subject matter consists of carefully prepared statements of identification, breeding habits, and range of each variety, and descriptive material which makes the study most intimate and interesting. The latter is made up largely from personal experience and observation.

The author's long and intimate acquaintance with the birds of New England plus an inborn love of nature and especially of bird life constitute a background for fascinating nature writing. His literary skill is manifest in every page. The result is nature study both instructive and intensely interesting.

An outstanding feature of the volume is found in the 96 plates in color at the back representing the bird life of eastern North America. The names of the artists, Allan Brooks, Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and Roger Tory Peterson, are a guarantee of the excellence of the illustrations. That bird artistry has gone far since the days of Audubon and Wilson could have no better proof than is found in these fascinating illustrations. The portraiture is nearly perfect and the color production is true to nature. The illustrations alone would insure great popularity for the volume.

* * *

Many a lover of birds with a desire to ameliorate the rigors of winter, which those birds remaining in the North during the cold months must face, has longed for a knowledge of fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. Here is the information furnished in extenso in an impressive volume.

So definite is the information that it tells the fruits sought by each of many varieties which are common garden denizens. It eulogizes the songsters, in varicolored dress, which will visit your garden if you make their stay attractive. And it tells just what to do to accomplish this. Thus is described adequate shelter, means of protecting your feathered guests, and a great deal of general information charmingly written.

The attractiveness of the volume is greatly enhanced by many photographs of a great variety of bird life and 16 full pages in color, the work of Allan Brooks and Walter Weber. The drawings are excellent and the coloration of the plumage is extraordinarily accurate. This is a volume that the bird lover will place in his library with joy and satisfaction.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

From Bellini to Grant Wood

World-Famous Paintings, edited by Rockwell Kent, with 100 full-page reproductions in color. New York: Wise & Co., Inc. Buckram, $2.95; artcraft, $3.95.

ROCKWELL KENT begins his introduction to this handsome volume with these words: "A master with whom I studied used to say to us, 'The more fragile and delicate the subject of your picture, the stronger and bolder must be your manner of painting it.'" He goes on to remark that, as a corollary, art, being a serious subject, should be discussed gaily and lightheartedly, thus disposing the reader to its full enjoyment.

That, many will agree, is a useful line to follow in any discussion of the arts. It is even possible to be good-humored about pictures to which the writer does not respond. After all, the painter, for one, thought well enough of what he was doing to go through with it. Furthermore, he may be right, even though, like many an artist represented in this collection, he was not a follower of the fashion, and so was neglected during his time.

Mr. Kent was assisted in the commentary which accompanies the pictures by Robert Heller. They avoid emphasis upon personal likings in the course of their larger task of conveying useful information, yet their descriptions are never dry in their objectiveness. They know that the essence of art resides in intangibles, and succeed in giving intimations of those qualities that can never be reduced to factual terms.

The pictures range from the days of Giovanni Bellini, of the great days at the beginning of the Renaissance, to the present of Grant Wood, interpreter of the American Middle West, covering the great names in Italian, French, German, Dutch, Flemish, English, and American painting. The reproductions are from masterpieces in national and municipal collections, for the most part, in Europe, Britain, and the United States, and the concern of the photographers, engravers, printers and publisher has evidently been to attain to first-class color. Appended to each description is a valuable list of each painter's principal works, an element that adds large value to the book. Mr. Kent also supplies a decorative end paper based on Genesis, with the quotations lettered in by himself in the traditional way of artists engaged in making a book—attending to it in every part. One of the illustrations, Fragonard's "The Fair-Haired Boy," is reproduced on the cover of this issue of the Magazine Section by permission of the publishers.

E. C. S.

British Fiction of the Twenties

The Novel and the Modern World, by David Daiches. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

THE TITLE OF Mr. Daiches' book needs a little modification. The "novel" with which it deals is the English novel, or more exactly the work of four English novelists, one Irish novelist and Katharine Mansfield, who was a New Zealander and wrote short stories. The "modern world" with which it deals is the world that ended about 1930. Though three of the novelists under discussion—Joyce, Huxley, and Mrs. Woolf—are still writing fiction, their work "belongs" in an unmistakable way to the twenties.

Mr. Daiches' theme, which is permeated with a faint flavor of Marxism, is not new. He sums up as follows: "The breakdown of traditional standards of value under the influence of scientific and psychological thought—more fundamentally, perhaps, as the result of the decay of an economic and social system—was taken by some authors as an opportunity for looking for a more personal, less traditional or conventional, sense of significance, which was manifested in their method of selecting events in fiction. And thus it led to new developments both in attitude and in technique which characterize the literature of the transition, if we may use this term to denote the literature produced by those aware of the disintegration of the older values without attempting to co-operate in the establishment of new."

This passage occurs in the very interesting chapter on Aldous Huxley, who, as a "frustrated romantic," chose the path of savage satire of the decaying upper classes of England, but who, interestingly enough, alone of the writers chosen by Mr. Daiches, has shown a capacity for growth beyond the attitudes of the twenties.

The interest and value of this book lies less in the statement of its theme than in its detailed application of that theme to particular writers. The treatment of the intellectual aristocracy of Virginia Woolf, with its refusal to implicate itself in the twentieth-century bourgeois world and with its refinement of experience to a problem for the delicately meditating mentality, is sensitive and suggestive. The criticism has a little of the quality of a skillful postmortem examination, for the graceful equilibrium of Mrs. Woolf's private world can have little meaning among present social upheavals. Yet, as Mr. Daiches himself points out: "There will always be aspects of human character and emotion as an illumination of which the decadent bourgeoisie, the struggling proletariat, the atrophied landed gentry, and similar phenomena of civilization will be adequate myths long after these phenomena have passed away."

Much the best part of the book is the lengthy treatment of James Joyce, which is one of the most interesting discussions of that colossal and colossally disconcerting figure that has yet appeared. Joyce, self-exiled from bourgeois Dublin, retreating from life to language, creating one of the greatest novels of all times in terms of a set of values that have reference only to the world of the novel, is seen as the culmination of a movement away from shattered values and moribund traditional meanings to a "neutral" world which will have implication solely through style.

It is easy to agree that not until a new equilibrium of society shall have been reached, with a new meaning, will a writer of Joyce's genius be able to fuse the dense, private richness of a "Ulysses" with the broad, social assumptions of a "Tom Jones."

ROBERT PEEL

Lyrics of Faith

Holiday Hopes, by Clarence Hawkes. Boston: Christopher Publishing House. $1.25.

MR. HAWKES' POEMS have reached an estimated audience, through the publication of annual thanksgiving poems by means of one of the large press services, of twenty-five or thirty million people. The present volume brings his total published works to fifty volumes.

The poems in this volume cover the observance of most of the holidays. All are written from a deeply spiritual nature. The poet affirms his faith with cheerful belief in the eternal values. Mr. Hawkes might be described aptly as a poet of the people. His verse is simple and straightforward and he depends upon traditional poetic devices to convey his message.

These simple lyrics reveal the courage and faith of a man whose conquest over blindness has taken the form of a productive poetic achievement. Seeing beauty and hope about him with his inner eye, he has labored to make these qualities visible in his verse:

> God, help us bring the image back,
> The beauty born of Thee,
> The love that knows no earthly lack,
> That heals earth's misery.

Random House is the American publisher of "The Defense of Britain," by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, which was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 2, from the English edition (Faber & Faber).

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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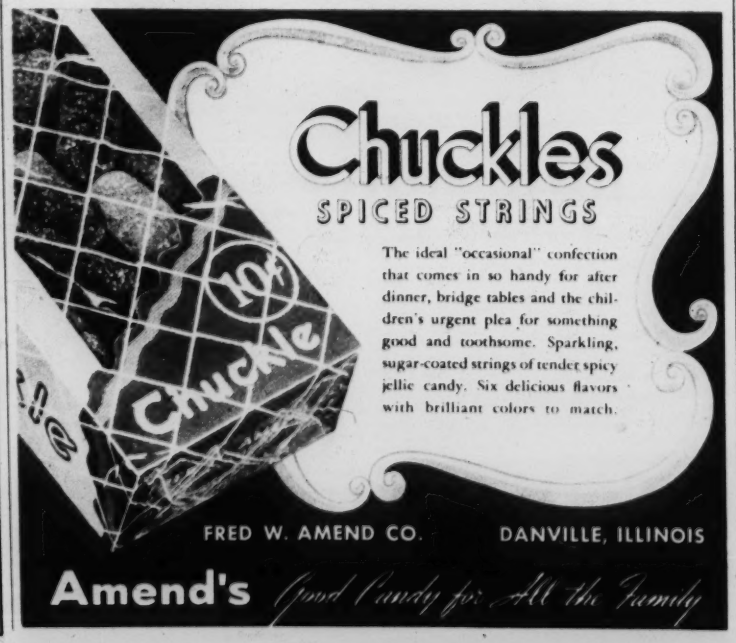
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The Far East in a Book of Travel and a Novel—A London Letter

Escape With Me! by Osbert Sitwell. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. net.
The Temple of Costly Experience. by Daniele Varè. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.
The Throne of the Gods. by Arnold Heim and August Gansser. London: Macmillan. 21s. net. New York: Macmillan. $5.

MR. MASEFIELD once remarked that "When Marco Polo went to the East, the whole of Central Asia, so full of splendor and magnificence, so noisy with nations and kings, was like a dream in men's minds." Today, the facts that speak for themselves to the West are apt to cry down the imagination, proclaiming that the noise of nations is but the too familiar one of war, that the splendor is decayed and the ruin commercialized, that the Road to Mandalay often touches the slums, is, anyhow, as congested with trippers as the road to Brighton, and offers nothing much more exotic than the Brighton Pavilion.

But to "escape" with Mr. Osbert Sitwell, who rightly claims "to know and appreciate both beauty and character" when he meets them, who studiously ignores social and political problems and the hackneyed vicissitudes of travel, is to see the East appear once again marvelous as a dream. It is to have evoked for us in beautiful prose a succession of dream-like images. First, it is the lovely and mysterious city of Angkor, lost and at bay in the Cambodian jungle, with enormous trees rooting in its shrines; with acres of moated palaces and temples, so strange that they might be those of lost Atlantis—palaces and temples where the frou-frou of robes has given place to the rustle of bat wings, and the murmur of worshippers to the chatter of monkeys "peering into the calm countenance of the Buddha, or one of his saints."

In the second part of his book, Mr. Sitwell takes us to Peking. And here, I think, he is even better. His pages are an exquisite tapestry — decorated with the pavilions and gardens and temples of the Forbidden City, and the Tartar City alive with street scenes and festivals, glowing with paper lanterns, and flowers, and sunlight falling on orange tiles. To the sights he adds the sounds which came to him in his house in the Alley of Sweet Rain:

"From every street rise the sounds of gongs and drums being beaten in a thousand different ways (each with its own significance to the initiated), of flutes and pipes and multifarious cries, the wooden clack of rattles, the jingle of bells, the hum of the tuning-fork, the clink of metal on metal"—as, day and night, the street vendors perambulate the city.

Lastly, we are kept constantly aware of the presence, behind this enchanting willow pattern, of what Mr. Sitwell has called "an alternative method of living—the only one in the world."

I do not hesitate to say that this is one of the best travel books I have ever read.

The setting of Signor Varè's novel is also Peking; and his book, too, is beautifully written. It has an appeal that is not exactly whimsical, but is the outcome of a fastidious imagination linked to a sense of fun that, tolerant and understanding, hovers at times on the verge of sadness. "The Temple of Costly Experience" deals with the same people as its famous predecessors, "The Maker of Heavenly Trousers" and "The Gate of Happy Sparrows," and it is very nearly as good. Not quite, because there is more insistence here upon plot, and although this makes for greater unity, it results in fewer of those fascinating glimpses into Chinese ways, and the ménage of the narrator, in which such an amusing part is played by that memorable quintet of servants, the Five Virtues. In addition, the plot has a melodramatic climax that I thought was slightly out of key.

Even so, the story is interesting; and, of course, one is prepared to welcome these old friends again on any terms. They have lost nothing of their charm. Kuniang, the young wife, is as natural and unspoilt as I remember she was as a child, and I remain, if possible, more devoted to her. Prince Dorbon Oirad, one-time Hetman of Cossacks in the army of the Tsar, and now a recluse, Abbot of a Mongolian lamasery, still seems to me the embodiment of romance; and I still feel pleasantly excited by that odd, feckless group of Russian exiles. If you have not met them, and seen China in the cultivated society of King Cophetua, who married the beggar maid, Kuniang, you have missed a unique experience.

"The Throne of the Gods" is a record of the Swiss expedition, consisting of the two authors, who, in 1936, carried out a geological survey of the Central Himalayas. Technical data have been omitted, and the book is intended to have a popular appeal. The material is excellent. The couple had adventures galore: they climbed mountains 20,000 feet high, and saw others that no European had seen before them; they were the guests of remote tribes; and Dr. Gansser went on a hazardous pilgrimage, disguised as a lama, to Kailas, the Holy Mountain and the Throne of the Gods.

But the narrative is spoilt in the telling. It is a bald recital of facts, which are hammered home in one short sentence after another, with a rhythm as monotonous as that of a pile-driver. As far as I was concerned, it became unendurable; but, fortunately, there were the photographs, 220 of them, and nearly all superb. I should add, in fairness to the authors, that the book has been translated by others from the German.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Young Wage-Earner

But You Are Young. by Josephine Lawrence. Boston: Little Brown. $2.50.

A GIRL who invites her young man in to have supper with the family and finds them eating in the kitchen deserves commiseration, but when the author who has used that situation adds fried fish to the meal, Ossa and Pelion have certainly come together. Of all the things that Josephine Lawrence calls upon her Kelsie Wright to surmount in "But You Are Young", nothing could have required more poise than entertaining punctilious Page Tolman with fried fish in the kitchen.

Kelsie did not marry Page. A girl with a dowry captured him, and Kelsie concealed her injured pride—other feelings were not really involved—and kept on working in Caledine's Beauty Shop. It was essential that she should work, because out of seven in the Wright family Kelsie was the only one with a pay envelope. Father had been out of work for several years, Matt had never had a job, Loria and little Dory were still in school, Grandma owned the two-family house they lived in, and had a little income from letting the upper half and from a pension, and Mom stretched this income and Kelsie's weekly $16 as well as she could to cover clothing and household needs, including frequent fried fish.

Kelsie, young, pretty, and sweet-tempered, wanted to marry. She wanted a home and children and something to call her own. Barbury Kent, much older, affluent, kind, congenial, was no solution, because, as it turned out, he already had a wife. It looked for a while as if Clark Hamer even could not rescue Kelsie from her treadmill, because he was in a similar one and had to support a mother and aunt.

The people in "But You Are Young" are of the kind Miss Lawrence has written about before with so much intelligence and sympathy. Especially they remind the reader of the well-meaning but baffled men and women in "If I Have Four Apples." In reading the letters that came to her desk in a newspaper office in Newark, New Jersey, Miss Lawrence literally was forced to become acquainted with the problems, aspirations, and dilemmas of many who were living obscurely in her own city—humble folk who could pour themselves out to an unseen editor, needed advice, and did not know where else to get it.

So she has written about families caught in the coils of installment-buying, about parents who have to live with their married children, and about other commonplace but none the less urgent situations. To her task, which is not simply the creation of a piece of artistry but is also an attempt to throw light and unriddle riddles, she has brought the ability to present characters that are real, warm, and touching, and a deft and easy style. Honesty, too, has been her pilot, so that when we find Kelsie Wright and Clark Hamer cutting their knot with one swift blow we are at first disappointed lest the author may have sacrificed what would really have happened to what she wanted to happen. Then second thought reminds that she must have believed there was no other way for the young people to secure right and justice except to walk out as they did. She is writing a defense of youth. Their families were not left entirely unprotected.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Have We An American Art? by Edward Alden Jewell (Longmans, Green, $2.75). A discussion by the New York Times art critic of the derivative and the original strains in American painting.

Eyes in the Night, by Tappan Gregory (Crowell, $3.50). A Chicago lawyer tells how he hunts wild animals at night with a camera and offers 50 unusual photographs as illustrations.

English Water Colors, with introduction by Laurence Binyon (Oxford, $3). A portfolio of 12 plates reproducing satisfying works by Turner, Girtin, Cotman, Constable, Bonington.

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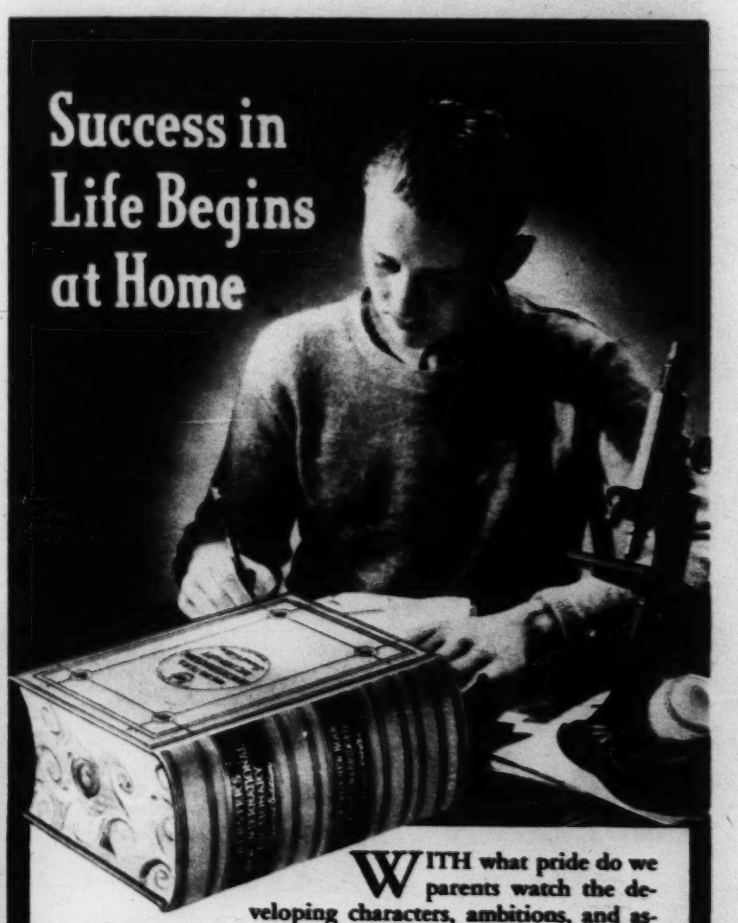

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. . White House Lures Taft

(Continued from Page 5)

raneous speech. He has to think for some time about what he wants to say. If it is a subject with which he is not familiar he does considerable research work. He makes copious notes and then, expanding his notes as he goes along, dictates his speech to his secretary.

He was rejected for faulty eyesight by army enlisters during the World War and became, instead of a soldier, assistant counsel of the United States Food Administration and then the counsel of the American Relief Administration in Europe. For this work he was decorated by the governments of Poland, Finland, and Belgium.

When he talks over the radio he reads his manuscript, a concession to radio rules. He prefers not to read his speech, and when facing an audience he often does not refer to his manuscript, although what he says is very little different from what he has previously written. He has none of the tricks of the orator, the studied gestures, the practiced nuances of voice. He just stands up and says what he thinks.

* * *

During recent months he has been doing a good deal of flying in order to meet all his engagements. His cousin, Dave Ingalls, of Cleveland, who is managing his Presidential campaign, was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics and is an airplane pilot.

Last year the Senator and Mrs. Taft leased a house on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington. They don't like apartments. Besides, they have to have enough room for four husky sons. Three of them are away at school, but they are always dropping in for week ends and vacations. The youngest son attends school in Washington when Congress is in session and in Cincinnati when it is in recess. He's interested in sleight of hand tricks but doesn't often fool his father.

Mrs. Taft, who lived in Washington as a girl, is one of the Capital's most charming hostesses. Gay, witty, sensible, an excellent conversationalist, she is as hard working as her husband. She finds time to entertain frequently, but not lavishly, to campaign for her husband, and to supervise the education of her sons, who, she insists, must learn some useful occupation because "they will have to earn their own living."

Those who think that Taft would make a first-rate President admit that one of his faults is a lack of appreciation of what constitutes good publicity, as, for instance, when he and Mrs. Taft, during the recent special session of Congress, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary and the newspapers didn't know about it until weeks after it was all over. And again, on a recent hunting trip in Texas, when he shot his first deer, he was so forgetful of its publicity value as to change his rough hunting clothes for a business suit before the photographers could get there to take a picture of him and his prize.

* * *

Since his father was President, Bob Taft has taken his summer vacations at Murray Bay, on the St. Lawrence River north of Quebec. There he relaxes, reads detective stories, goes fishing and swimming and on all-day picnics with his family. Both friends and opponents alike agree that he must have something to get where he is today. He doesn't have glamour, he is said to lack color, he isn't publicity conscious and he isn't photogenic. About the only thing he has is his ability to produce—to come through. Some people are beginning to suspect that that may be enough.

. . Flying "Flivvers"

(Continued from Page 3)

consumption, according to Mr. Mara. The automobile driving time consumed 237.5 hours, at an average speed of 40 miles an hour, while the automobile trip was 1,600 miles more than the air route.

"We believe," Mr. Mara summed up, "that, although the initial cost of the airplane is greater than that of an automobile, over a period of time the difference is reduced to a minimum by the cheaper operating costs of the airplane."

An Albany, N. Y., banker took a three-weeks trip by air in 1937 in his own plane with his mother, covering 6,800 miles. They took plenty of time out to visit friends, and visited three National Parks. The following year they made a coast-to-coast and border-to-border flight on the Pacific coast, visiting numerous National Parks, revisiting old friends in California and returned home in three weeks. That would be good going for three months of motoring.

More and more people are becoming aware of the time-saving convenience of air travel for week ends. There are Bostonians who fly daily to business from their summer cottages, 80 to 150 miles away. New York, Chicago and other cities have men who go in for this sort of commuting. A Boston student visits relatives at distant New England points week ends. In order to achieve the ideal family plane a number of problems remain to be solved. Motors, which today carry about half the cost of a plane, must become less expensive to manufacture. Hangar rental and servicing costs must be made attractive. Perhaps a separate system of airports distinct from the commercial air-line fields must be built up to keep commercial operators free from interference. American industry can solve these difficulties. For it seems certain that many additional privately owned planes will take to the air during the present decade.

. . Eyes on the Orient

(Continued from Page 2)

mediate hope of the Hull administration, that Japan could be dealt with in China more or less in spite of Russia, has been one of those notions to which American diplomacy is vulnerable from the very nature of its shifting leadership.

* * *

For it seems, glancing down through the pages of history, that each incoming administration has to be educated by its own experience in the problems of diplomacy. Despite all the effort to preserve continuity, through a career service and permanent underofficials in Washington, the fact remains that each President and each Secretary of State comes to the task of foreign affairs with new ideas, fresh energy, and a much more lively grasp of the transient present than of the more revealing past. An old hand at Far Eastern policy in the State Department, veteran of many administrations, once admitted to the writer that he and a few of his colleagues had to go across the street to educate President after President in the rudiments of an always developing policy. And that went for Secretaries of State, too.

If there is any conclusion to be drawn from this record of mounting perplexity relative to the Far East, it is this: that the United States in this area is dealing with forces outside its control. There are too many other interested and capable powers to permit one-power imperialism in the older sense, or the newer good neighbor type of regional peace organization, under the increasingly benevolent wing of the United States, such as exists between the 21 American republics. The rules of the Far Eastern game must continue to be those of power diplomacy until there is a sufficient force of nations arrayed on the side of a collective order to supplant the old with the new.

* * *

The State Department earnestly believes that, in sustaining America's stake in the Far East, it is tiding over an interim period of confusion, and holding ground for the nations who will most speedily bring on the new concept of international order. The critics of State Department policy say that in so doing, the United States is clearly intervening abroad in another debacle of power diplomacy whose machinations, in default of a collective order, are both morally indefensible and dangerous to the United States. The verdict probably will not be rendered for some time.

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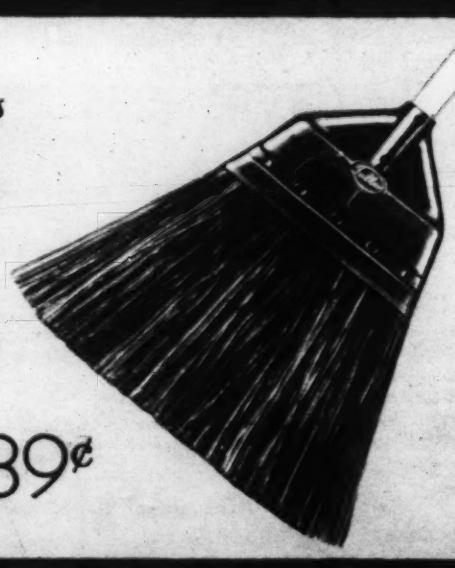

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Jobs for Skillful Hands

MAKING MAPS has long been an art involving great skill. Expert draftsmen were required who could read and translate the notes of surveyors and, from these notes alone, create an accurate map of the countryside. It was a long process, requiring imagination and a long-experienced, skillful hand, so that there was always considerable difficulty in getting a map that was up-to-date.

The use of a little ingenuity has today made map-making an occupation which a person without previous work experience can enter. So the National Youth Administration has proved in creating map-makers out of inexperienced youth within a few weeks' time. NYA youth are now making maps for the Rural Electrification Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the Federal Housing Administration.

The first step in this map-making process is to get copies of aerial photographs of the area which needs to be mapped. Aerial photographs are easy to take. The modern multi-lens camera takes one photograph on an average of about every five seconds from an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet, so that within a few hours a complete picture of many square miles of countryside can be accurately obtained.

The Rural Electrification Administration, which set up the first of these map-making projects, needs maps that will show not only the location of their electric power lines but the farms served by them, as well as the farms which might wish electric service at a later date.

NYA youth obtain photographs from the AAA and place them in a projector which reflects an exact image upon thin white tracing paper. The image is then traced off by pencil in outline—the rivers, the roads, the railroads, the forest areas, the houses, and the barns. Regular geodetic survey maps are used as controls for this tracing, to make certain that the aerial photograph is exact to the nth degree in the area covered. Adjustments in the size of the image projected upon the tracing paper are also made to allow for the height of the airplane. With practice, considerable skill and dexterity is acquired by the youth, but even after a week or two of experience, NYA workers have been able to turn out clean and precise tracings.

The third step is to check these pencil tracings with the aerial photographs, after which the tracing is ready to be inked. It is then reproduced in much the same manner that a blueprint is made, then sent out to the REA field men, who draw in the electric power lines that are feeding farms in that area. When this is done, the reproductions are sent back to the REA workshop and a final inked tracing is made. The map is finished. At one glance the REA officials can tell the exact status of their territory.

So easy and efficient was this method of making maps that the Civil Aeronautics Authority became very much interested in it last spring and in July the NYA set up a special unit at its resident work-experience center at Quoddy Village, Maine. Here 21 boys, with varying degrees of education, make maps of the airports in much the same manner as the maps are made by the NYA youth working for the REA. The chief difference is that instead of sending the maps out to the field for the insertion of such objects as electric power lines, the boys already have this information in the rough notes made by the CAA surveyors, so that the first inked tracing contains all the necessary data and no second tracing needs to be made.

The Quoddy youth, who have been getting a sound work experience and knowledge of the fundamentals of drafting for several months, are now advancing to a somewhat more complicated and more accurate form of making maps. They have been taught the use of overlapping photographs—which are aerial photos taken at such an interval that there is a 60 per cent overlap.

The boys spend their mornings on the job working at the drawing boards. In the afternoon they take classes in the theory and basic principles of both cartography and aerial photography. They are producing as many as 25 maps a week; even though but half their day is spent in actual map work, and their equipment consists of only ordinary drafting tools and a projection camera. The camera is adjustable so as to focus the map at any desired scale. The printing is done mechanically, using the Leroy and the Wrico methods which insure exact and uniform lettering. The maps are made on acetate sheets, which not only makes them less susceptible to contraction or expansion but also makes them suitable for reproduction of any kind—blue-printing, engraving, photolithography, etc.

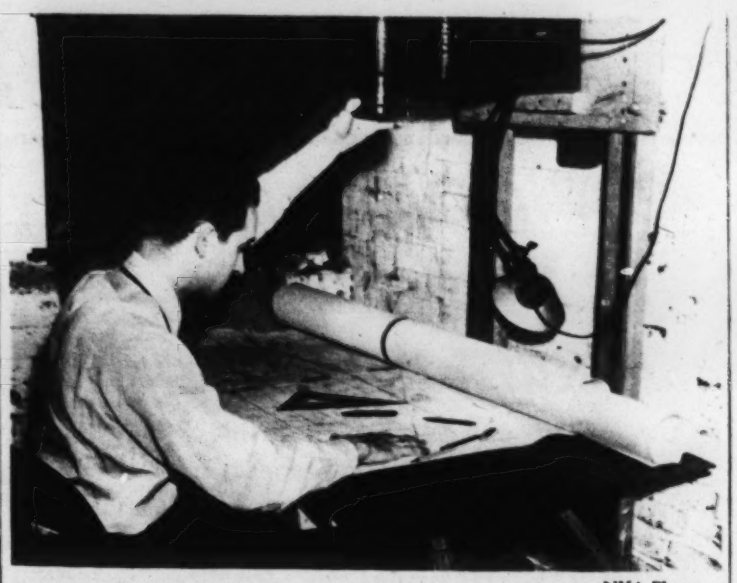
There are two other similar map-making projects now being operated by the NYA. One of these is located in Pennsylvania, where the youth are making maps of soil conservation areas for use by the State Planning Board. The other project is in Indiana and is operated in co-operation with the Federal Housing Administration.

The value of these projects rests not only in the usefulness of these projects to the various agencies that are being served, but in the benefits derived by the NYA youth. These youth are learning the basic principles and skills of draftsmanship. They are learning neatness and precision and deftness of hand. They are learning work habits that will be an asset to them even though they never get a private job as a draftsman or map-maker. And, what is especially pleasing to the NYA officials, these projects are just as suitable for girls as boys. In fact, a number of the girls have turned out neater and more delicate work than the boys.

Map-making has future private employment possibilities as well. There is a great need for maps. Previous methods have been so slow and so expensive that large areas of the United States have never been accurately mapped. Furthermore, many present available maps are very much out-of-date.

Ingenuity and initiative have once again opened up job opportunities for youth.

T. W.



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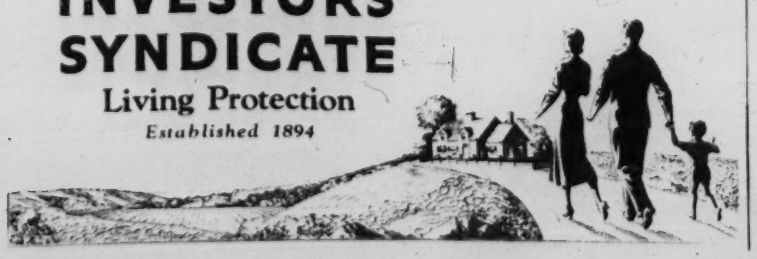

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Over Editor's Desk

MARKED has been the rise of Robert A. Taft in popularity among Republican voters in the United States in recent months. He is a tireless campaigner, and a man who can keep a single objective in focus. Thus the Senator from Ohio gets things done, and thus he justifies his following in putting him forward as a possible Presidential candidate at the primaries. Morris D. Ervin, who writes Mr. Taft's profile for us in this issue, studied Latin in his Cincinnati school days under the same man who taught William Howard Taft. Mr. Ervin's newspaper work was interrupted by World War service, in which he rose to lieutenant of infantry, 37th Division, A. E. F. Since 1924 he has been Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star.

What Russians and Arabs are doing in Central and Western Asia is the subject of Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, a well-known Afghan author of many books on Asia and the Near East. He writes out of large knowledge of Asiatic political and diplomatic problems.

Albert D. Hughes, aviation editor of The Christian Science Monitor, assures us that the family airplane is on its way, and gives his reasons in this issue.

With the political situation in Asia becoming increasingly intricate, Saville R. Davis of the Monitor's Washington Bureau supplies an analysis of the new complications that have resulted from the entrance of Russia into considerations that are now given to any diplomatic exchanges with Japan.

Argus, of the Monitor's Boston staff, provides a thoroughgoing survey of the English Channel tunnel project, which is today probably better supported in Britain and France than for a long time past. That such a tunnel, with its provision of easy and swift transport under all weather conditions, would be insurance against any future European conflict is the opinion of many persons.

Helen Hulett Searl, who has written several tennis articles for the Magazine Section, in this issue describes the safeguards with which adoptions are now surrounded.

A culture that flourished in the Americas, Nicaragua specifically, before Columbus set sail, is discussed by Carmen Sequeira in this issue, with illustrations made by her husband, David Sequeira, who has spent many years on these studies in the time he could spare from his music.

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..Culture That Was America's

(Continued from Page 9)

caverns and caves in remote and often inaccessible places.

The name Chontal meant stranger in Aztec and also "barbarian." These were a restless, bellicose people who drew their ideals and inspirations from different sources. Meyer places this civilization at from three to five centuries before the founding of the Quiché empire in Guatemala. What their relationship may have been to these far more cultured people we can only surmise. That a branch of the Mayans did come as far south as this northern part of Nicaragua there can be no doubt. But just what their real connection may have been to the Mayas we will probably never know.

The Amerrique range, which is a continuation of the Andes, crosses Chontales from the lake to the northwestern part of the country and continues through Honduras. There, however, it bears another name. Amerrique in Mayan means "The Place where the wind always blows." And they could not have named it more aptly. On one of the highest peaks, near the old Indian town of Juigalpa, many artifacts of significance are found. In one small cairn replicas of spoons such as those used by the Chinese were found, together with numerous utensils of domestic use in shapes and forms like those used in the Orient.

These burial cairns produced especially fine ornaments of jade and even emerald. Legend has it that a rich emerald mine lies hidden near here, its exact locality unknown since the coming of the Spaniards. This region abounds in minerals; some of the finest mines in Central America have been producing gold constantly since the time of Columbus. Notwithstanding this fact, there is little or no gold in the cairns. There are many finely carved objects of stone, mortars, metates and what apparently would seem to be a stone effigy or small statue of the occupants of the cairns. While all the stone pieces are beautifully decorated with intricately carved patterns, the style is austere and lacks the delightful humor and gaiety which pervades the art of the Chorotegas.

The very nature of the country in which they lived must have had a marked influence on their character, and consequently this was in turn manifested in their art. The savage, relentless jungle, the rugged mountains, the cold winds and torrential rains which they had to combat must have left little room for fantasy in their lives. The same holds true today. The benign climate of Ometepe was more propitious for a flourishing art. The breeze blows gently off the lake in contrast to the grim harshness of the winds of Amerrique. Thus ease and security of life on the island and the adjacent shores to the west in turn manifested itself in a brilliant and magnificent expression worthy of a noble people who, though long since vanished, live on through their art.

Perfumed Sidewalks

Strangers in New York City who happen to be in the neighborhood of West Forty-fifth Street near the Hudson River in the wintertime may be puzzled by the fragrant scents which fill the air.

The cosmetic manufacturers, Houbigants, whose plant is in that vicinity, have found an excellent use for shopworn jars of perfumed bath salts. They sprinkle them on the sidewalks in front of the Houbigant Building, furnishing a nonskid surface for pedestrians on the icy pavement. The result is a delightful fragrance of many flowers, including such popular ones as magnolia, lilac, rose, gardenia, violet, lavender, and lily.

"Look, Steve ..it's Me!"

1. I checked this party's hat every night for months, but for all the attention he payed me you'd think I was part of the scenery. And they say artists have an eye for beauty!

2. Then one night I saw him stomping out of the dining room with Pierre at his tails. "But, monsieur," Pierre is pleading, "ze waiter he forget you do not drink ze coffee. Eet will nevaire happen again, I promise!"

3. While I get his hat and stick he grumbles: "I've told them dozens of times that I do not drink coffee . . . because it's a stimulant! Yet they insist on shoving it under my nose!"

4. "They must be dumb, all right!" I piped up, putting in my two cents' worth, "or they'd have told you about Sanka Coffee long ago. *There's* a dream of a coffee, and it's not a stimulant . . . 'cause it's 97% caffein-free."

5. Next night when he dropped in, he said: "Young lady, you've wised me up to a couple of masterpieces. First, a swell coffee that's not a stimulant . . . and a swell girl who's just the type to pose for a magazine cover!"

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